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Animal Science

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Farm and Ranch Review

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MAY, 1946



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Meat Shortage Follows Drop in Cattle Prices

WIDESPREAD protest was voiced by producers and feeders in both East and West when cattle prices dropped suddenly as much as a cent a pound in mid-April after the principal Canadian packing houses announced that they would cease paying more for cattle than the ceiling price for dressed beef permitted them to pay and still operate at a profit. Cattle deliveries to stockyards fell off sharply, at many points, to the lowest level in years, and meat shortages threatened a number of eastern centres.

Following a special meeting at Calgary of the western section of the Council of Canadian Beef Producers, Secretary Kenneth Coppock stated the council was not asking for removal of price ceilings or for higher ceilings at present. In view of world food shortages, its members did not condone a producers' strike. However, they called on the government to throttle the black market in beef immediately, and to give immediate consideration to the brief of its own agriculture department on the application of taxation to farmers. He said the section supported the Ontario Federation of Agriculture's request for a parliamentary committee to investigate agricultural production costs and prices so that a parity relationship could be established. He said there was no doubt packers had been forced to operate at a loss, in order to compete with black market purchasers.

The Ontario Beef Cattle Producers' Association had previously urged immediate removal of beef ceilings and advised farmers to withhold livestock pending satisfactory price adjustments. Ontario cattle producers and agricultural representatives urged the federal government to attempt to re-open the United States market to Canadian cattle.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board rejected requests for increased beef ceiling prices. The board claimed the beef shortage in many sections was "temporary, seasonal and local". While admitting some producers might have held back cattle in anti-

cipation of a price increase, the statement said if such an increase were granted prices of other products would have to follow and it was hard to say where the spiral would end.

Important Dates On The Calendar

- May 1 - 4 — Spring Horse Show, Calgary.
- May 8 - 11 — Light Horse Show, Edmonton.
- May 14—2nd Annual Gallinger Short-horn Sale, Edmonton.
- May 20 - 21 — Purebred and Fat Cattle Sale, North Battleford.
- May 27 - 28 — Cattle Sale, Lloydminster.
- May 30 — Cattle Sale, Lacombe.
- May 31 - June 1 — Saskatoon Fat Stock Show and Sale.
- June 6 - 13 — Alberta University Week for Farm Young People, Edmonton.
- June 7 - 8 — Fat Stock Show and Bull Sale, Prince Albert.
- June 8 — Annual Feeders' Day, University of Alberta.
- June 12 - 14—Western Stock Growers' Association Convention, Calgary.
- June 15 — Junior Calf Show and Sale, Drumheller.
- June 20 - 22 — Canadian Seed Growers' Association Annual Meeting, Winnipeg.

...

Renown Mills Will Ship Flour Soon

The first shipment of flour from Renown Mills Ltd. will be enroute overseas by May 15, it is announced by the president, R. J. Pinchin. Renown Mills is the old Spillers mill in East Calgary, idle since 1933, which was purchased this spring by Copeland Flour Mills, Midland, Ont., and is now being renovated.

This 10-storey, \$3 million mill has a capacity of more than 2,500 barrels of flour a day and will provide some 100 tons daily of mill feeds—such as bran and shorts—for Alberta and British Columbia livestock feeders.

Tie Down That Soil!

WE have had a windy winter in Southern Alberta. It has been greatly appreciated by the ranchers, but farmers have watched a lot of poorly covered soil move.

The time is coming when we'll have to tie our soil down by more permanent methods. Stripping and trash cover help, and trash cover will always be necessary. But the day is coming when we'll have to go more largely to livestock with pasture and hay crops taking up more of our farms if we are to maintain soil fertility and keep the soil anchored.

Of course, livestock in this country is a matter of markets. Alberta sows between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 acres of wheat each year, and it's our main cash crop. Until livestock in one form or another, whether it be meat animals or dairy cattle, can find a ready market the year round we'll be stymied in undertaking the kind of permanent farming that our rich soil deserves.

But the time will come here as it has elsewhere. Time was when Minnesota grew 6,000,000 acres of wheat annually. Now livestock has displaced most of this and the Minnesota wheat crop is only 1,000,000 acres a year. Alfalfa, pastures, corn and other crops for livestock have displaced most of the wheat.

Until we reach that stage we must farm with all the trash possible on top. We must keep the soil covered. The nice black summerfallow looks nice, but the wind plays havoc with it. We must keep that in mind in every move on the farm or ranch. Tie down that soil or one of these days we'll be moving off the farm.—Lethbridge Weekly Herald.



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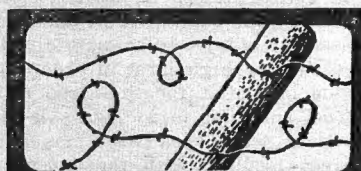
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Each year two out of three untreated posts lie broken off due to rot at the groundline. This means—new posts, new wire—and a great deal of trouble. "Osmose Special Fence Post Mixture" combining 5 time-tested industrial preservatives makes native posts last 3 to 5 times longer... doubles the life of Cedar... makes valuable posts out of Poplar, Spruce, Pine, Willow, Tamarack, and Oak. It is most effective on green fresh cut posts.

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Figure your fencing costs in labour time and materials for the last ten years, then like a great many of your fellow farmers and ranchers, send in your order for Osmose.

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38 District Stampedes Planned

A TOTAL of 38 district stampedes have been planned this year under the supervision of the Canadian Stampede Managers' Association of Western Canada, according to an announce-

ment by J. Charles Yule, secretary of the association.

The list, together with the name of the secretary and the date, follows:

LOCATION.	SECRETARY	DATE
Tilley	J. D. Pierce	Not set
Lousana	C. H. Biggs, Jr.	June 14
Hand Hills Lake	D. H. Wise	June 19
Stettler	Ralph Tigner	June 26, 27
Morley	Jacob Two Youngmen	July 1
Ponoka	M. E. Granlund	July 1, 2
Calgary	J. Chas. Yule	July 8 to 13
Three Hills	D. Peters	July 8
Rosemary	N. V. Tautfest	July 17
Benalto,	Geo. Richardson	July 16, 17
Big Valley	L. E. Seresia	July 31
Brooks	J. C. Martin	Sept. 2
Bassano	Chas. Sutton	June 26
Red Deer	Roy Lisogar	June 21 - 22
McLaughlin	R. I. Heath	July 10
Pincher Creek	Geo. Sheline	July 31
High River	Percy Dougherty	July 3, 4
Gleichen	Jack Spotted Eagle	June 2
Black Diamond	Harry Patten	June 22
Nanton	Warren Cooper	June 19 - 20
Clareholm	Adam L. Linton	June 26
Macleod	Jas. Burke	June 29, July 1
Raymond	A. M. Bradley	July 1, 2
Carmangay	J. A. Hubke	Not set
Cardston	D. D. Steed	July 17, 18
Castle River (Beaver Mines)	M. Partridge	Not set
Gem	D. G. Galarneau	July 24
Coleman	Geo. Sheline	August 3
Manyberries	J. V. Brodin	July 3
Alsask	L. C. A. Pickett	June 7
Eastend	Jack Morrison	June 26
Assinibola	Jesse M. Bright	June 24, 25
Swift Current	R. G. Desbrisay	July 1, 2
Maple Creek	Walter Mikowsky	July 3, 4
Weyburn	Bill Mertz	July 18, 19, 20
Luseland	S. C. Onerheim	July 1
New Peace		
River Bridge	Thos. Wilde	July 3, 4, 5

\$10,000,000 for Irrigation in 1946

THE Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration will be granted \$10 million for extensive irrigation works in Western Canada this year, according to federal government estimates. Agriculture Minister Gardiner said \$750,000 of this might be spent on actual construction in relation to the St. Mary dam, near the Alberta-Montana border. Preliminary work in that area is now under way.

The remainder of the \$10 million would be spent on survey and engineering work necessary for the promotion of the Red Deer river diversion, the irrigation work in the vicinity of Medicine Hat, the location of the damsite on the South Saskatchewan river, and any other surveys necessary to the determination of the areas that could be irrigated.

The dam on the South Saskatchewan river may eventually be constructed at the upper reaches of the Qu'Appelle and Saskatchewan rivers near Elbow, Sask. A giant dam, costing anywhere between \$3 million and \$30 million, is considered feasible there, according to E. L. Gray of the P.F.R.A.

The Medicine Hat irrigation plan proposes the extension of the former Canada Land and Irrigation project. Originally intended to irrigate over 200,000 acres, the scheme has up to now been confined to 50,000 acres.

The Red Deer diversion project is in the area where the late William Pearce advocated a plan of providing sufficient water for livestock on 17 to 18 million acres of pasture. The

present scheme, however, is for actual irrigation—not just livestock watering—of half a million acres of land, through the construction of a dam approximately 30 miles east of the town of Red Deer. Several million acres of pastureland would be improved indirectly.

Other smaller schemes are receiving attention from P.F.R.A. also. Permanent dams for conservation of water at Halbrite, Sask., on the Souris River and at Neptune on Roughbark Creek are in prospect. Cost of the two dams is estimated at \$350,000. The entire Souris River valley irrigation project is under consideration.



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In EATON'S Catalogues, there's no doubt about whether a fabric is twill or tweed. Experts in EATON'S Research Bureau are constantly testing and examining merchandise, to ensure that descriptions are accurate. When EATON'S says it's all-wool tweed, IT'S ALL-WOOL TWEED!

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First to bring you DDT "Green Cross" now offers a complete line of outstanding new pest control products for fruits, vegetables, field crops and flowers.

These "Green Cross" products include the very latest discoveries in entomology, plant pathology and chemical research including many new ingredients as spectacular in action as DDT itself but only just released from war priorities. Here are some of the Green Cross line:

- ✦ Micronized* 50% DDT Powder Concentrate for Barn & Livestock Spray
- ✦ Mulsoid (Micronized* Wettable Sulphur)
- ✦ NNOR Rotenone Spray
- ✦ Calcium Arsenate
- ✦ Daylite* Dust
- ✦ Basi-Cop* Dust
- ✦ Basi-Cop*

and some twenty other "Green Cross" special and general products for the farm, orchard, greenhouse and garden.

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Livestock Program For Veteran's Farm

By PROFESSOR J. P. SACKVILLE

Department of Animal Science, University of Alberta

THE material used in this article, the first of two to appear in the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, is based on a report submitted by the author to a group of appraisers and settlement supervisors under the Veterans' Land Act, at the University of Alberta recently.

The problem in hand was to outline a livestock production program adapted to a half-section of land in the gray wooded soils area in Alberta upon which a number of returned veterans expect to settle. Considering the 320 acres (half section), a total of 200 acres was eventually to be under cultivation, the balance to consist of 100 acres of bush, unarable land that might provide more or less pasture, as well as 20 acres for homestead, including garden lawn, buildings, paddocks and small pasture lots.



PROF. SACKVILLE

The cropping program was outlined on a long-term basis and with a view to the establishment of a permanent type of farming, having regard for maintaining the productive capacity of the soil. In this connection, experience has shown that grasses and clovers must necessarily occupy a prominent place in the general plan.

With this in mind it was decided that the 200 acres of crop land should be utilized as follows: 75 acres in forage crops—pasture and hay, 85 acres to be devoted to the production of feed grain, 10 of which would be wheat and used for poultry, and 40 acres for a cash crop. With respect to the latter, such crops as malting barley, grass and legume seed and field peas would be considered. Average crop yields per acre over an extended period were estimated to be: hay, from 2 to 2½ tons; oats, 50 bushels; barley, 35 bushels; wheat (10 acres for feeding purposes), 20 to 25 bushels; peas, 20 to 25 bushels, and grass and clover seed, 100 to 400 pounds.

THE question of the basis upon which to figure the revenue that might reasonably be expected from this farming enterprise presented some difficulties. In the first place it should be emphasized that the first concern is that the land should provide, as far as possible, adequate food for the settler and his family. Obviously it is not possible to state the amounts of such items as meat, dairy and poultry products that would be required. This depends on the size of the family and will vary considerably.

A survey conducted a few years ago under somewhat similar conditions revealed that the total living cost amounted to between \$900 and \$1,000 for the average-sized family, and approximately one-third of this figure was contributed by farm products. In the second place, one enters the realm of speculation in attempting to put a price on farm products that would be representative over the next quarter-century or more. Values used in estimating revenue were based for the most part on the average prices for the period 1935-1944 on the Edmonton market, with reasonable deductions made for freight involved in transportation.

In the discussion it is assumed that

horses will be used exclusively as a source of farm power. Seven head is suggested as a reasonable number. Estimated acreage required to maintain this number would be: Pasture—7 acres; Hay—6 acres (14 to 15 tons); Grain (oats 500 bushels)—10 acres. The above figures have been used in computing acreage of various crops remaining for cattle and swine production. In case tractor power is considered, the number of horses required will obviously be reduced and the feed thus saved may be used to increase the number of other farm animals.

The fact that a fairly large acreage of forage crops is to be produced means that the cattle population will necessarily have to be maintained at a reasonably high level in order to provide an outlet for this type of farm feed, and that in so far as it is consistent with good feed management, grain feeding, with the exception of high producing dairy cows, should be held to a minimum, allowing additional supplies for swine production.

In setting up the different livestock production programs that are to follow, emphasis has been placed on swine. The justification for this is that over a period of years few, if any, of the larger farm animals have made a more favorable showing than hogs as a medium for marketing farm-grown grains.

No farm enterprise such as is outlined would be complete without a flock of poultry. It is suggested that a flock of at least 100 laying hens should be considered. In addition to ordinary farm grains (and wheat is included in this) it will be necessary to supply some supplementary commercial feeds in order to obtain satisfactory results. When skim milk is available this should replace approximately one-half the necessary supplementary feeds. The annual revenue from poultry was estimated at \$400 to \$425.

Sheep are not mentioned in this discussion. It was felt that the hazard due to predatory animals would make sheep production a doubtful undertaking. In case some might be interested in maintaining sheep in spite of this handicap, it is usually considered that six sheep are equivalent to one cattle beast from the standpoint of feed requirements.

Estimated annual returns from a flock of 12 breeding ewes would be about as follows:

A total of 16 to 17 lambs—3 to 4 ewe lambs retained for flock replacement.

13 market lambs at approximately \$6 each	\$ 75.00
2 aged ewes	5.00
Wool, \$20 to \$25	20.00
	\$100.00

With a view to offering a selection

(Continued on page 13)

Many Fruits Thrive In Alberta Orchards

By FRED SALTVOLE

THE 200-mile railroad and gravel highway between Calgary and Medicine Hat traverse in places some of the driest, barest land in Canada. In parts, there is no person nor house nor fence to be seen for miles; just the trafficways or occasionally a surprised herd of Herefords or antelope or a jack-rabbit.

But suddenly, halfway between the two cities, lush growth appears. We have entered Brooks, location of the provincial horticultural station where evergreens and decorative shrubbery brighten even winter and where blossoms and fruit rival Annapolis Valley in summer. The beauty of the station also has infected the town. Shade trees, trim hedges, green lawns and gardens make Brooks a model among Alberta towns, if we overlook its rugged streets.

In blossomtime, usually about May 24, and later on in fruiting season, the horticultural station is a showplace of the West. Thousands of visitors rejoice to learn of the amazing number of species which can be grown in their province. Many take advantage of the attractive picnic grounds, complete with outdoor fireplace.

Demonstration orchards associated with the parent station similarly infect their localities with enthusiasm for horticulture. Sixty-seven of these, grown by farmers in every part of Alberta, demonstrate that the recommended varieties of fruits and nuts, vegetables, flowers, ornamental shrubs and trees, can be grown in other localities as successfully as at Brooks. The Brooks station sponsors a field day at each demonstration orchard every fourth year.

If anyone doubts that the same varieties can be grown without the aid of irrigation water, which is available at Brooks, he need only visit the farm of A. Anderson, nine miles east of Medicine Hat. Here, in one of the hottest, driest spots in Alberta, is one of the finest demonstration orchards in the province. It was planted in 1942 and bore fruit last year. Given adequate space, shelterbelt protection and proper care, fruit will thrive even in dry districts. Planting fruit trees too close together is a common fault, the Brooks people have found.

Farm Beautification

Anyone can beautify his farm. The first essential is to draw up a plan: the farmstead planning service of the provincial department of agriculture at Brooks or Edmonton will help. After the plan is settled, the ground is summer-fallowed for one year. The second year the shelter-belt is planted—trees may be obtained from provincial department of lands and mines, at Edmonton, or Dominion Forest Tree Nursery, Indian Head, Sask. Two years later, the shelterbelt should provide sufficient protection that the orchard may be planted. A good idea then is to protect the seedlings from sunscald by driving two ordinary laths into the ground four inches away from and on the south side of the seedlings.

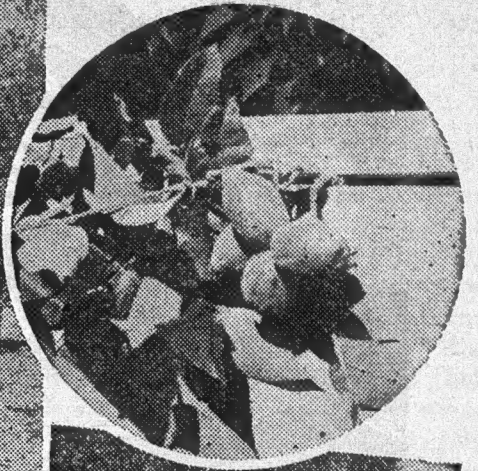
In the Brooks station superintendent's office he was describing and showing me pictures of some smart western farmsteads, of which one of the outstanding was that of V. R. Hallman, Brooks. Just then Mr. Hallman came in. He told us he had known



Above, left, Miss Norma Hogg, district home economist, Calgary, beside an apple tree in the demonstration orchard of A. Ragan, Rainier, Alta.

Above, right, well-developed butternuts on a tree at Brooks horticultural station.

The lower picture shows workers packing part of the substantial fruit crop grown at Brooks.



nothing about farmstead planning six years ago. He was ignorant about such things as matching foliage, blossoms and fruit for color; planting trees and shrubs in matching sizes. He asked for advice from the farmstead planning service, gritted his teeth and stuck to a plan.

He did all the work in his spare time, he said, and had very little of that because of his busy turkey hatchery. The trees were planted in well-prepared soil and kept cultivated, therefore they didn't take a great deal of time. The lawn needed the most attention. However, the satisfaction derived today from the beautiful surroundings on his farm offsets many times the extra work required.

Mr. Hallman's experience with his lawn has convinced him that 90 per cent creeping red fescue and 10 per cent red top, by weight, is about the best mixture. This is seeded at about 30 pounds to a plot 100 feet square. The soil may be prepared in the spring and summer and seeded about the end of August.

The Brooks station, and the larger Dominion experimental farm at Morde, Man., which specializes in horticulture, are the two horticultural stations of any size in the prairie provinces. Much good work has been done at the Beaverlodge station in the north and at a number of other points.

SUPERINTENDENT of the Brooks station is 37-year-old P. D. Hargrave, graduate of Olds School of Agriculture and University of Alberta. Genial disposition and love of his work keep him lecturing at agricultural short courses and field days, and cheerfully replying to questions of troubled gardeners and troublesome journalists.

I caught him at his home in mid-March just after his radio talk in Calgary and just before his trip to Winnipeg for a horticultural conference. However, as he drove me past row upon row of fruit and nut trees or seedlings, small fruits, flowers, ornamental trees and shrubs—200 acres

in all—I realized these were an even bigger job than his extension work. His wife (who brewed us an enjoyable cup of tea) and young daughter and son see less of him than if he were a doctor.

Apricots, Pears Promising

As we drove through the grounds we saw some of the thousands of varieties under test. Some have names, some only numbers as yet. The most popular fruits for growing in Alberta now are apples, crabapples, and an apple x crabapple hybrid developed at Brooks which is the most popular of all. No less than 670 varieties of apples and crabapples alone are under trial right now. Perhaps Mr. Hargrave's favorites among all the varieties at present are Brooks 40 and Brooks 41, two outstanding varieties of plums of which limited supplies will be available in 1947. He considers apricots and pears among the most promising fruits for Alberta.

Other fruits commonplace on the station include cherries, sandcherries, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries. To those who like myself were sourced on sandcherries, Mr. Hargrave says the newer varieties may be depended upon for sweet, juicy fruit. They may be confidently grown from seedlings, or even from seeds if enough are sown so the inferior bushes can be destroyed. Small fruits give the quickest returns, but even the slowest growing ones like pears and apricots will bear fruit three or four years after they are planted as one-year seedlings.

We saw butternuts, hazelnuts, black walnuts, filbert x hazelnut hybrids, horse chestnuts, and a great many other varieties of trees decorative and useful, of vegetables, flowers and shrubbery. Mr. Hargrave favors the planting of a nut tree occasionally instead of a purely ornamental tree. Butternut is the most widely adapted nut tree in Alberta.

About 30 tons of fruit and several hundred pounds of nuts have been grown at Brooks in a year. It is

picked and packed on the station and sold to customers on the spot or shipped to city markets.

Of the thousands of varieties tested the majority are discarded. The promising ones are put on trial by "co-operators" throughout the prairie provinces. If the reports are satisfactory, the varieties are sent out to a still larger group of people for testing, and if still satisfactory the varieties are named, increased and distributed through public and commercial channels. Check your seed catalogs and note the many varieties that were propagated at Brooks.

Mail is heavy in Mr. Hargrave's office at this time of year. The recipients get useful and straightforward information, judging by the replies he gave to my questions. For instance, as my wife likes to make chili con carne, I asked him about red kidney beans. He said "hidatsa" beans, another red variety, are firmer and better for making chili and can be grown in Southern Alberta.

Many people now are asking for fruit tree seeds or scions (for grafting or budding). These, if available, are sent to anyone in the prairie provinces. Mr. Hargrave assured me they could be used to develop good quality fruit on the puckery sandcherry shrubs found on many farms. Grafting is done when growth starts in the spring, budding about the end of July. Improved plums or sandcherries may be grafted or budded to either a plum or sandcherry stock—the two fruits are closely related. Hardy crabapples are good stocks for improved apples and crabapples. The other fruits graft best on hardy stocks of the same species as themselves. Grafting or budding is quite simple and if done on an established stock may bear fruit the second year.

A ZONE map of Alberta, with recommended varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables for each zone, is printed. Many of the enquiries nowadays are for a copy of this pamphlet. It is so popular that 12,000 copies were

Continued on page 17)



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THE Dominion government finds itself in an unpopular spot with farmers through its action in raising price ceilings 12½ per cent on a wide range of farm machinery and implements. The minister of finance, however, has made out a strong case for this step in the process of decontrol which must inevitably take place in many industries.

Wartime and more recent postwar strikes have almost invariably resulted in higher wage scales for industrial labor, and steel mills were granted a compensating boost in the ceiling price of their product. Caught between these two fires, implement manufacturers demanded more than 25 per cent raise in their ceilings; the government, acting through the prices board, compromised for 12½.

Substantial concessions have recently been made to producers in some lines, notably those in short supply—pork, butter, flax, honey—as an incentive to greater production. While higher prices for these items may have the effect of increasing the flow of supplies available for the domestic trade, and to a lesser extent for the export market, grain growers and cattlemen, with an eye across the line to the south, feel that they are still carrying too great a share of Canadian agriculture's postwar charges. The stockmen are not too seriously cramped; overseas contracts guarantee them satisfactory prices for all the cattle they can market for the next couple of years at least, but wheat growers cannot be blamed for comparing their returns with those shown on the Chicago board, and it is on them that higher machinery prices, always too high, bear most heavily.

Rumors persist in Ottawa, despite anything in the way of official announcement, that the export price of Canadian wheat is to be increased from \$1.55 to \$1.75 or \$1.85 per bushel. This step at least would help to overcome some present glaring inequities.

Western farm organizations have taken the stand that higher price ceilings in industry should be accompanied by higher ceilings, certainly higher floors, for the products the farmer sells. Inflation may be an ever-present danger; too rapid decontrol could lead to that, but the farmer should be able to plan and operate his business with the assurance of some degree of parity.

Editorial

MOST western livestock men will support the contention expressed last week in Ontario that Ottawa has made a serious mistake, not in advancing the price of hogs, but in raising the basic price and at the same time reducing the premium paid on Grade A animals. The object of the price advance, of course, is to encourage the raising of more hogs following the slump of the past year, but the value of such a program is very doubtful if emphasis is placed on quantity at the expense of quality.

Of the hogs marketed in Canada in 1945, only 32.1 per cent graded "A" and it is with that small percentage suitable for the best Wiltshire sides that we are trying to keep a foothold in the British market in the face of the stiffest form of competition where choice quality is a paramount factor. Inferior bacon from Canadian B-1 hogs will not do much to hold or build that market.

Dominion authorities have spent money and effort for years teaching and encouraging producers to market bacon hogs which will meet the exacting requirements of the British trade and if the measure of success achieved is now to be sacrificed for volume of output the swine industry will have received a setback from which it cannot recover in many years.

★ ★

INCREASED costs of labor and equipment have borne down hard on the dairy industry, so there is general satisfaction that the wartime subsidies paid to enable it to keep operating are to be continued. Without the bonus for his products which these subsidies represent many a dairy farmer in the West as well as in the East would have been forced to the wall.

These subsidies are 10 cents per pound butterfat to shippers of cream, 20 cents per cwt. on cheese milk, 55 cents in the winter 35 cents in the summer per cwt. of whole milk to city dairies, two cents a quart to consumers of whole milk, and a small subsidy to producers of milk for canning or condensing.

Realizing the importance of milk and milk products in the domestic and world food picture, the Dominion department of agriculture in 1945 paid out \$44,180,720 to encourage the production of milk, butterfat, concentrated milk and cheese. Canadian butter stocks now are at a dangerously low level and as indicated by the restricted ration the need for butter and other milk products is now as great as at any time during the war. Continuance of the subsidies will provide some incentive to produce to meet the deficiency.

Ontario dairymen have been talking a producers' strike if the bonuses were not extended and the federal government has wisely acceded to the demands of this hard working section of the farming fraternity.

AMERICAN farmers are constantly being warned of the danger of a runaway market in farm land prices and of the folly of valuing land on the strength of a few boom years. During the year ending March 1, 1946, farm land values in the United States rose 13 per cent and they have now reached levels in many areas higher than those which prevailed during the boom of 1919-20 immediately following the last war.

Despite the large volume of cash going into the purchase of farms and the downward trend of total mortgage debt, economists stress the fact that heavy debts are still being built up on farms bought at inflated values. The debt in many cases is actually larger than the full market value of the land a few years ago. Such a situation, they point out, spells danger for the farmer and the nation in the event of a series of bad crop years or a serious depression in the market for staple farm products.

Farm land prices in most sections of Canada, while showing a moderate upswing, have not got too far out of line with the land's productive value and the comparative prosperity of the war years has notably reduced mortgage indebtedness. Cautious farmers remember the costly over-expansion of holdings and the boom prices of the early twenties when the sky was the limit. Long-term export agreements and establishment of price floors for farm products with some regard to parity indicate in a general way what the land can reasonably produce in terms of dollars and will level out and stabilize its value for both seller and buyer.

★ ★

IT is not yet too late in the season to make special provision for feed supplies for next winter. The experience of the past long winter has been costly for a good many farmers and ranchers caught without the home-grown feeds their livestock needed, and in the event of an old-fashioned hard winter next year the situation could be much more serious.

There may be a temptation in view of clamoring world food needs to put every possible acre into wheat but the wise farmer, keeping in mind the value of his cattle and other livestock, will not go off balance in the direction of all-out wheat production. He will, instead, make sure of having oats or barley in the bin or in the stack and he will build up additional reserves of greenfeed or tame hay against the demands of winter. He will get more hay meadow land seeded down to a good legume mixture and he will find that maintaining a proper balance between his wheat growing and livestock production in the long run will pay him good dividends in security, in soil fertility and in cash.



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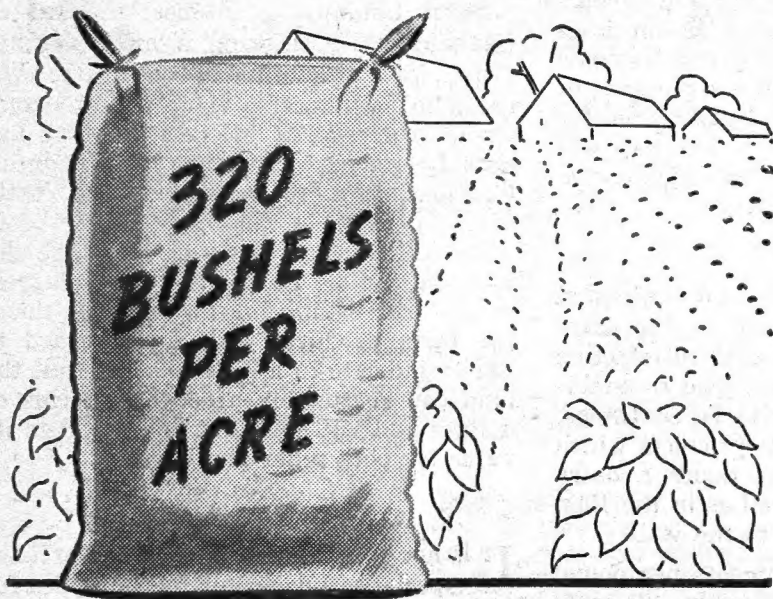
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Speaking of Potatoes

EXPERTS say there is no need for low potato yields—that 80 to 90 bushels of commercial potatoes as an average yield can be stepped up to as much as 320 bushels at small extra cost per acre.

This is accomplished by using certified disease-free seed, proper fertilizer and by control of late blight and pests such as potato bugs. Your agricultural college or experimental farm has useful information on this subject . . . yours for the asking.

Another important service to farmers is offered by The Bank of Toronto—the service of money. Friendly branch managers are ready and willing to aid responsible farmers with loans and financial advice.

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Frank Reed Retires From Lacombe Farm

FRANK H. Reed, well-known for 26 years as superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta., is retiring. He will be succeeded by George E. DeLong, formerly assistant superintendent.

The territory served by the Lacombe station extends from Calgary to Athabasca, 100 miles north of Edmonton, and includes 64 per cent of the farmers in Alberta. "Every year the returns to the farmers, and through the farmers to all citizens of Central Alberta, are increased many millions of dollars as a result of the farming methods, the varieties of crops and improved livestock introduced by this station," the retiring superintendent pointed out.

Mr. Reed built the station into one of the best-known in the West. His particular pride was the horticultural section. Blue spruce, hedges and the rose gardens have become famous throughout Alberta. In the vegetable

gardens and orchards, varieties which seem suitable are given trials and either recommended or discarded.

The fine Yorkshire breeding stock distributed and the swine experimental work have made the Lacombe station familiar to swine breeders all over Canada, and several good bulls and females from the Shorthorn herd are sold in Western Canada each year, while the Clydesdale horses at the station are among the best in the country.

The White Wyandottes at Lacombe are one of the leading flocks of the breed in Canada, and breeding stock and eggs are distributed widely. Much experimental breeding, feeding and housing is carried out.

In the field crops department about 6,000 plots of cereal and forage crops are grown annually. Promising varieties for Central Alberta are grown for five years and then eliminated or distributed. Almost all the varieties of cereals now grown in Central Alberta were distributed from Lacombe originally and a number of new varieties are constantly being bred at the station.

Plans Advance for Brooks Sugar Factory

PLANS for the proposed Eastern Irrigation District beet sugar factory were advanced last month by the granting of the necessary charter and by a provincial guarantee of \$1 million of the bonds of the \$2 million refinery. A meeting of 350 subscribers at Brooks on April 20 heard W. D. King, deputy minister of trade and industry, outline the government's stipulations in connection with the \$1 million guarantee. The government recommended that cash subscriptions constitute 50 per cent of the \$1 million to be raised by the district; that 25 per cent be in satisfactory collateral obligations and 25 per cent in deductions from beets to be made over two years. It was also recommended that contracts be obtained from growers to ensure a minimum of 10,000 acres of beets yearly for at least five years. A government appointee will be on the board of directors as long as the government guarantee remains in force.

The meeting elected fifteen directors for the proposed company, and the government nominee will be the sixteenth member. The directors chose E. W. Brunsdon, general manager of the E.I.D., as president; A. T. Johnson, chairman of the E.I.D. board of trustees, first vice-president; Henry Dahl, Duchess, second vice-president, and C. T. Schon, Brooks, acting secretary-treasurer.

It was reported that \$600,000 had already been raised some time ago, among 1,000 participants in the co-operative. Approximately 17,000 acres of beets are reported to be in prospect. The plant may be ready to handle the 1947 crop.

Farm Water System Is Great Labor Saver

Most farmers are fully alive to the value of labor-saving devices in the field, but few seem to have considered the unnecessary labor involved in pumping and carrying water. In some cases a man may spend only a little more time harvesting his crop than in bringing in the year's water supply. It is sometimes hard to realize how much work it requires in the task because it is spread over 365 days while harvest-

ing is crowded into a few short weeks in the fall.

Simple water systems need not be expensive, and in addition to the labor-saving advantages, the improved sanitation and health make the installation of a farm water system worthwhile. Information on installation of farm water systems may be obtained by writing to B. T. Stephanson, Agricultural Engineer, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

\$25,000 in Prizes For Malting Barley

THE Dominion Brewers' Association, in conjunction with the Canadian malting industry, has offered \$25,000 in prizes for malting barley. The field has to be 25 acres or more. The growing crop has to be inspected for trueness to variety, and the threshed and cleaned grain either in bulk for sale to the maltster, or in sacks for sale as seed, has also to be inspected and tested.

Certain areas considered not suitable for the production of malting barley are debarred from the contest. Farmers who wish to sow 25 acres or more to malting barley, in order to enter this competition, should write to the Department of Agriculture of their provincial government, either at Winnipeg, Regina or Edmonton, or see their district agriculturist, to find out whether their district is in the contest area and for detailed particulars of the contest. The seed sown must be of an acceptable malting variety. O.A.C. 21, because it is at present the best malting barley, probably would stand the best chance. Naturally the seed should, if possible, be sown on clean summerfallow.

A ruling has been given from Ottawa that prize money awarded in contests of this kind will not be considered taxable income for the winner and that he need not pay income tax on the amount of the prize he wins.

Of the total \$25,000 in prizes, \$18,750 is to be distributed in the three prairie provinces and the Peace River block of B.C. Entries for the contest close June 15.

Farm Groups Strongly Protest Rise in Machinery Prices

THE following statement was issued April 16 by Ben S. Plumer, chairman of the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, in voicing the opinion of that board regarding the increase of 12½ per cent in the price of farm implements.

"The increase of 12½ per cent in the price of farm implements granted to the Canadian manufacturers by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is, in the opinion of the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, unfair to the farmers of Western Canada who have submitted to rather low price ceilings on their products from the time of the conception of such regulations in the autumn of 1941.

"During the war years and up to the present, western farmers have co-operated with the federal government's anti-inflationary policy. It would now appear that the government is forsaking its price control policy with regard to manufactured goods. In view of this situation the Alberta Wheat Pool believes that farmers should now press for higher prices for their products.

"During the war years farmers have worked incessantly to produce food to the utmost of their ability. They have toiled for slavishly long hours without badly-needed help and with worn-out implements. Now that there is a latent demand for hundreds of millions of dollars worth of farm implements, they are faced with a sudden increase of 12½ per cent in the price of farm machinery. This is indeed poor thanks for a job well done. Furthermore, it offers scant encouragement to all-out food production.

"The farm implement manufacturers say that present prices are below the cost of production. Well, the bread that Canadian people are now eating, and have been eating for several years, based on a price of 77½ cents a bushel at Fort William, is certainly below the cost of production.

"The cost of living and doing business to the farmers of Western Canada is about the same as that of the farmers of the United States. Yet the United States farmers are enjoying prices for their products substantially higher than the prices of Canadian farm products. That situation is well known throughout Western Canada and the recent action of the W.P.T.B. with regard to farm machinery prices will undoubtedly encourage the idea that prairie farmers are entitled to much better price treatment. In that they have the sympathy and support of the Alberta Wheat Pool. It looks like an inflationary boom is in the making. In the end it will 'blow up' as did all such booms in the past. It will be unfortunate for the farmers if they are plunged into a deflationary period without having had any price advantage from inflation.

"At the time the Canadian Federation of Agriculture met the prime minister and his cabinet, notice was served on the government that as prices of manufactured goods continued to rise farm products prices should be increased accordingly. We now have substantial increases in the prices of farm machinery and fuel, and the government should give us an immediate increase in the prices of farm products of at least 12½ per cent," concluded the statement.

"IN common with other farm organizations across Canada, United Farmers of Alberta emphatically protests the recently announced increase of 12½ per cent in the price of farm implements," said a statement issued by President George E. Church. "It is doubtful if any government announcement since the war began has been as widely and deeply resented by farmers. There are two main reasons why this increase in price affects farmers so seriously.

"In the first place, during the long period from 1930 to 1939, the low prices for farm products prevented farmers from undertaking the usual farm machinery replacement program, with the result that throughout the Prairies a huge backlog of machinery replacement had developed. During the war a supply was far below the demand, so western farmers still face a huge but urgent program of machinery replacement. The increased price will, therefore, affect them very seriously, as in many cases replacements cannot be postponed. The farmer does resent the fact that he is being urged to increase his production on the one hand, while on the other the cost of necessary machinery is so greatly increased.

"In the second place the farmer is aware that since the 1945 crop year was commenced Canadian wheat has been sold under government direction at some 40 cents per bushel less than the prevailing world price. Believing it to be in the national interest, the farmer has made no protest, although he has known that he has been making a direct and personal contribution to the people of England and Europe beyond what other classes in the community are making. He had hoped that this contribution would have led to some ultimate beneficial result to the industry. He now finds that in addition to sharing the prevailing increase in cost of living, and increased labor and gas cost, he must now also face a definite increase in the price of much needed machinery replacements.

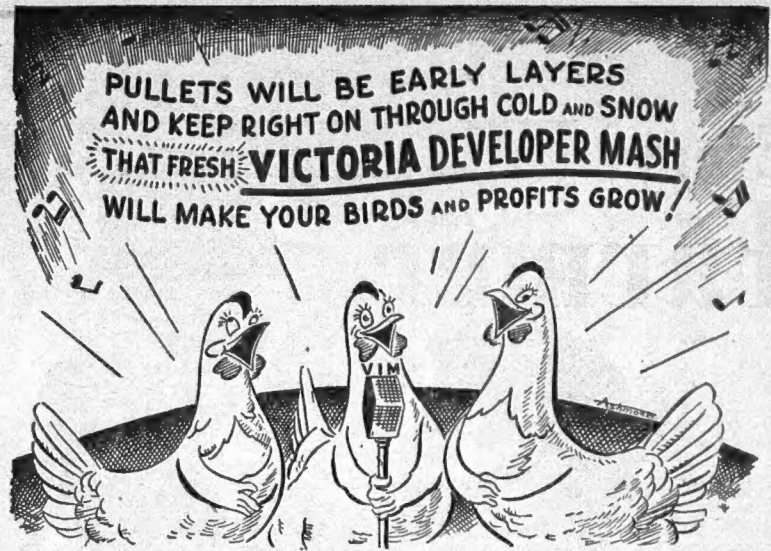
"Unless some policy is announced by the government in the near future which will relieve the farmer from this new burden, a widespread and general demand for increased prices of farm products is inevitable," the statement concluded.

Stock Growers Meet June 12 to 14

The Western Stock Growers' Association will hold its annual convention in Calgary, June 12, 13 and 14. The five directors who retire from the board this year, all eligible for reelection, include J. B. Cross, Calgary; R. H. Mitchell, Medicine Hat; George Ross, of Aden; O. Stringham, Duchess, and Thomas Usher, Scollard. Election is now taking place through a mail ballot sent out to the 1,330 members of the 50-year-old stockmen's organization. A number of important resolutions have already been listed for the agenda of the convention.

QUACK GRASS CONTROL

Quack grass can be killed by plowing in June or early in July and packing and then discing often enough to keep the land black until freeze-up. This starves the roots, which need not be pulled out of the ground as they make good fibre in the soil and become plant food when they decay.



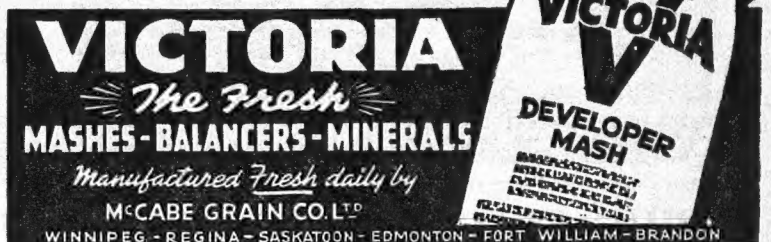
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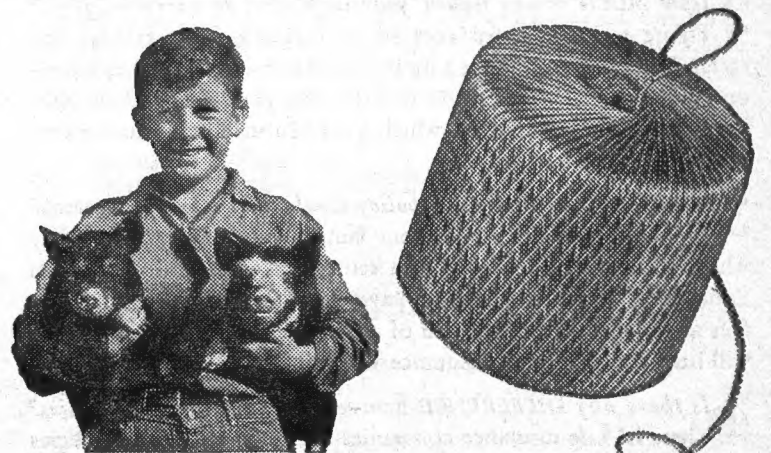
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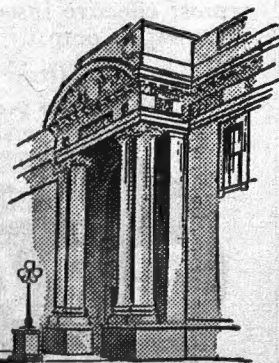
2 *How MUCH money would your wife need to carry on alone?* Figure out the actual cost of maintaining farm, family, and extras. Then there's perhaps a mortgage to consider, or money owing on equipment . . . plus ready cash to give your wife a fresh start. The total is the amount on which your Mutual Life insurance program should be based.

3 *What KIND of insurance policy would best serve your needs?* In addition to protecting your family, you may want a policy which will provide for your own retirement. And you can get an Educational Policy, to guarantee payment of your son's or daughter's fees at college. Ask the advice of a Mutual Life representative. He will help you plan your insurance wisely.

4 *Is there any DIFFERENCE between life insurance companies?* There is! Life insurance companies are much alike as to policies and rates, but actual long-term results vary widely. We invite you to compare The Mutual Life of Canada's record with that of any other company. Evidence of the satisfaction of Mutual Life policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life, and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from policyholders. Ask your Mutual Life representative to explain the special features of this Company.

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Steady Supply of Good Bacon Needed to Hold British Market

DRASTIC decline in hog marketings was chiefly responsible for a reduction of 13 per cent in the 1945 sales of Burns & Co. Limited, and net profits dropped approximately \$19,000 compared with the previous year, according to the annual report issued recently by R. J. Dinning, president. The company sales totalled \$81,445,565.00 and the net profit was \$297,546.15. The overall sales of the company, and its subsidiary and affiliate companies, were approximately \$119,000,000.

Referring to the export market, Mr. Dinning pointed out that the demand for livestock and dairy products for Britain has become even more intense in the postwar period due to the food shortages in Europe. "During the period of the war, Canada became an important factor as a supplier of bacon to Britain, in fact even the comparatively small ration allowed the British consumer would not have been possible but for the efforts of the hog producer in this country," he said.

"Unfortunately, for the future of the bacon industry of Canada, exports declined in 1945, and prospects for 1946 are not good. While cattle marketings reached a record level, the increase was not sufficient to offset reduced pork production.

"Indications point to reduced bacon shipments in spite of rationing and the diversion of pork to the export market through the action of the Meat Board in placing the domestic business of the meat packing industry on a quota basis. The present demand for grain tends to put bacon business into the background at a time when Canada should be solidifying its position on the British market attained during the war years. The short grain crop of 1945 is one of the important factors in the decline of hog production.

"In spite of extremely heavy marketings of cattle, particularly in No-

vember when Canadian inspected slaughter averaged over 60,000 head weekly, the meat packing industry was able to handle these unprecedented numbers without delay. All butcher cattle were absorbed as they came to market, and on the few occasions when cattle were held over from one week to the next they were the stocker and feeder type not suitable for slaughter. There is evidence that cattle marketings in 1946 will exceed those of 1945, which is assured if contemplated liquidation and reduction of herds develop."

Mr. Dinning emphasized that the widespread distribution of Canadian bacon throughout the United Kingdom has been a factor of great value to future trade development and may be capitalized upon to advantage providing supplies of the requisite quality are made available in quantity and in continuity to afford adequate coverage of the market. He says that the future success of the bacon industry depends largely upon the attitude of the producer and the packer towards the British bacon market.

He pointed out that the recent contracts made between Canada and Britain give assurance to the hog producers for an adequate export market until the end of 1948, with a higher level of price for the remainder of 1946 and 1947. "If Canada is to retain such volume of bacon exports in the following years, the production and marketing of hogs will have to be planned more definitely than in the years prior to the war," says Mr. Dinning.

"The future emergency years provide a breathing space in which to organize for greater stability of volume and prices. Producer, packer and government have substantial contributions to make in evolving a plan to adjust the conditions which periodically drive the farmer out of hogs," he concluded.

Drive For Food Production Urged By Farm Federation

A COMPREHENSIVE series of recommendations dealing with present farming problems and long-term agricultural policies for Canada were submitted to the Dominion cabinet recently by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture when a delegation headed by H. H. Hannam, president and general manager, presented a forcible suggestion on Parliament Hill.

Dealing with the world food crisis, the brief presented by the Federation suggested that the same dynamic drive should be instituted in Canada as was manifest in the production of materials of war. Canadian farmers would gladly respond to the urgent call for maximum food production, but without a more adequate labor supply and an immediate improvement in economic returns, they will find it quite impossible to produce to capacity.

In a special section on the farmer's labor problems, the brief, after urging the government to take all possible steps to alleviate the situation, went on to emphasize the serious lack of balance between returns in agriculture, industry and labor.

"Farm people are seriously disturbed by the ever-widening breach be-

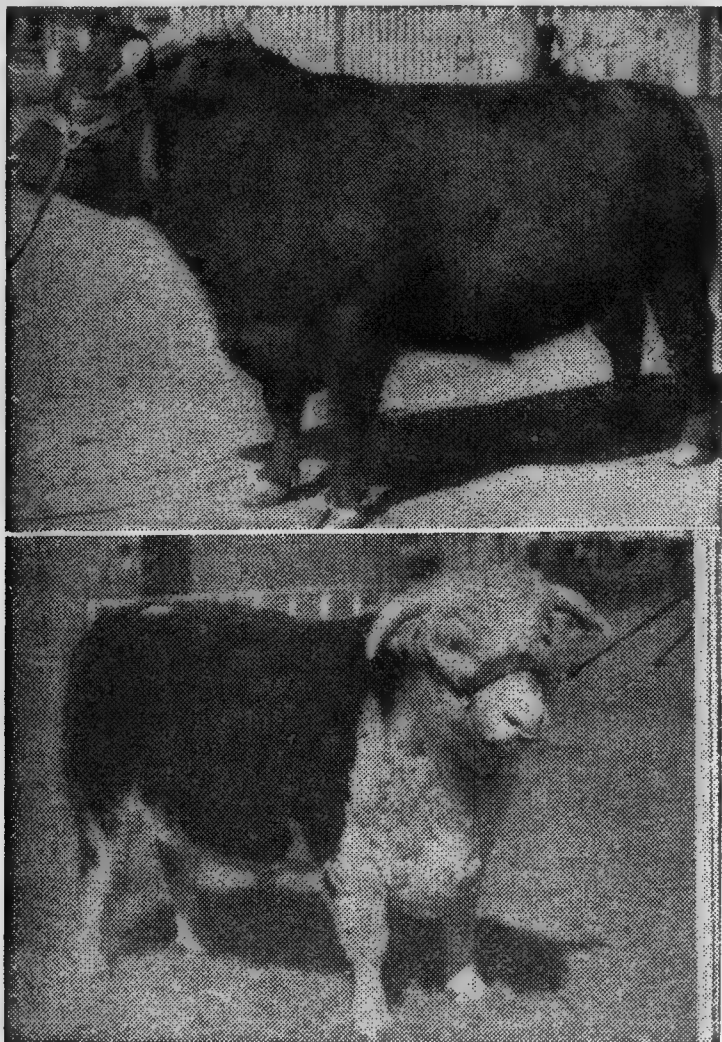
tween the relatively higher scale of wages and shorter hours of work being established in urban industry, and the lower scale of wages and returns and the long hours on the farm. A continuation of this trend," stated the brief, "will cause serious unbalance and unrest. It is our considered opinion that a balanced economy and unity and harmony between major groups in the nation, will not be possible unless we have more co-ordination of policies governing the returns of farmer, industry and labor."

The brief proposed a royal commission to "survey this whole field and make recommendations in the national interest."

BOOKLET AVAILABLE ON "STORY OF WHEAT"

The third printing of "The Story of Wheat" is now available for distribution by the Alberta Wheat Pool. The 45-page booklet is intended mainly for reference purposes in schools, libraries and offices. Some of the chapter headings are "The Origin of Wheat", "Cost of Wheat Production", "Railway Transportation", "Federal Government Stabilization", and "World Food Plans". The book originally appeared in 1941, was revised in 1944 and again for this printing. Leonard D. Nesbitt, publicity director for the pool, is the author.

Edmonton Spring Show Prices Set New Record



TWO EDMONTON CHAMPIONS

The upper picture is of the 3½-year-old Shorthorn champion at the Edmonton show, "Glenrobin Balmuchy 20th", shown by Melnyk and Stefura, Chipman, and sold for \$700. Lower, "Caerleon Standard 23rd", two-year-old \$1,250 Hereford champion, bred and shown by W. A. Crawford-Frost, Nanton.

"ONE of the finest strings of cattle I've ever seen," commented A. E. Colbert, who was judge of finished beef cattle at the Edmonton spring show in April.

A Hereford steer exhibited by Joseph and Lawrence Kallal of Tofteld was grand champion of the beef section. Reserve championship went to E. F. Noad, Olds. In the boys' and girls' competitions, the champion was a Shorthorn heifer fed by Bert Shantz of Wetaskiwin, and the reserve a Hereford heifer entered by Lawrence Kallal. Joan Armistead, Onoway, showed the champion Aberdeen-Angus in the children's division. In the dairy calf feeding classes, championship went to a Holstein shown by George W. Gibb, East Edmonton.

Mavis Armstrong, Rochester, won first for junior girls and Roy Goeglein of Tofteld first for junior boys in the judging competitions. Bill Hosford, East Edmonton, was first in the 16-to-21 group.

The heavy steers first in groups and first in carlots were shown by Alex Mitchell, Lloydminster. Groups of medium-sized cattle were topped by an entry of J. F. Goertzen, Stettler, while first prize carlot of medium-weight was shown by A. E. Noad, Olds.

An all-time high price for the show was set when 77 beef animals and calves averaged \$20 per cwt. Bert Shantz's champion in the children's classes netted about \$550 from the T. Eaton Co. The same store paid the Kallal brothers \$55 per cwt. for the grand champion. Alex Mitchell's first-prize group of steers sold for \$19 per cwt. and his first-prize carlot brought \$18.60 per cwt. The pens of finished beef averaged \$17.67 per cwt. and the carlots went for \$17.12.

Top Shorthorn, \$1,500

A Shorthorn bull, "Balcairn Weatherane Outpost", bred by Henry Trame of Lacombe and sold by Steve Soroachak, Chipman, made the top sale price of \$1,500. Mike Antoniuk of Chipman was the buyer. The champion Shorthorn, bred by Lyle Robinson of Vermilion and entered by Melnyk & Stefura, Chipman, brought \$700. Another Chipman breeder, William Melnyk, exhibited the reserve Shorthorn, which was bred by the late John Gordon of Innisfree. This animal brought \$950.

In Herefords, W. A. Crawford-Frost of Nanton captured the championship, as he did at Calgary. This bull, Caerleon Standard 23rd, sold for top Hereford price of \$1,250 to C. D. Daniel, Entwistle. The reserve champion was sold by W. C. Bissell, Viking, to Herman Stebner of Nisku for \$1,000.

The champion Aberdeen-Angus, shown by Roy Ballhorn of Wetaskiwin, sold for \$300, and the reserve champion from the herd of Starko and Sons of Chipman, brought \$320.

The 157 bulls averaged \$290 of which the 78 Shorthorn bulls averaged \$294, up \$69 from last year; 51 Herefords, \$340, compared with \$292 in 1945; 27 Aberdeen-Angus, \$189, which was \$8 higher than a year ago.

An average price of \$78 apiece for 52 head, with a top price of \$165 for the champion Yorkshire, was realized at the bred sow sale. Peter Taylor of North Edmonton owned the champion, the reserve champion and the only other three sows which sold for over \$100. Lowest price of the sale was \$57.50. Lord Rodney farm, Fort Saskatchewan, averaged \$94 for seven sows.

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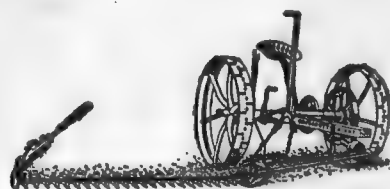
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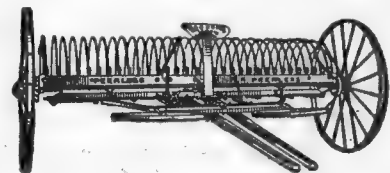
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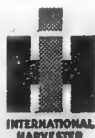
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Quality Gets Top of Bacon Hog Market

By IVAN GARRISON
Livestock Products Grader,
Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, Calgary

AVERAGES are informative and serve as a measure, but their information is limited and may be misleading to the untrained observer. This much may be said and easily understood: a simple average is like a teeter-board. If it is balanced, with one or more children on each end, the average for the moment is at the fulcrum, or point of balance in the middle. In fact, the one child standing over the centre may be considered as the average of the group. He is theoretically representative of the group and is still the average when the board comes to rest with one end in the air. It is not necessary to explain to the child who is at the moment on the ground that his mates on the other end must be in the air. To offer such reasoning would be to elicit the well-deserved comment, "dumb grown-up". However, this parable of the teeter-board carries a lesson for any member of a group for which averages have been calculated.

In a previous article I discussed average grades of Alberta hogs. We found that the average percentage of "A" carcasses runs from 25 - 27. This is the point of balance of the teeter-board of farmers and hog grades. If your grade is above the average you will know that a compensating number of hogs are below. This is pleasing to observe; but the fact that you are above suggests that you are not in the habit of wasting time in self-congratulation.

If, however, your grades are below this average, it is a matter for some concern. You will know that a compensating number of hogs, quite possibly those of your nearest neighbor, are just as much above as yours are below. You will know that you are one of those who are contributing to the all too low grade of Alberta hogs.

Attention has lately been directed to faults in finish and weight of market hogs, which, if corrected could easily raise the "A" percentage to the forties. I have been asked why this factor, which is so obvious, is not quickly eliminated. The answer may be found in the story of the darky who refused the opportunity to earn "two bits" on the grounds that he already had two bits.

FOR several years hogs have been returning good profits to farmers regardless of whether they grade "A" or "B3". The relative difference in returns for proper weight and finish is not so significant when prices are high. The farmer seems to have forgotten the days when a "B1" hog sold for under \$4.00; when attention to type, weight, and finish paid off at the rate of 25 - 50 per cent. High prices are not necessarily conducive to improvement. The history of the past 30 months suggests that high prices do not necessarily increase production. But that is another story.

It is a fact that the "hungry thirties" saw more overall improvement in hog quality than any other period in Alberta's history. In the late thirties our grades seemed to reach a peak and since 1940 have even slipped from the high of that year.

Do I make myself clear. I am not advocating lower prices. I am just reminding Alberta farmers that these

high prices are not permanent. Produce prices will come down again. The advantage of feeding grain to hogs will again rank high in farm economy. I am suggesting that it would be smart to be ready for lower prices. Now is the time to elevate the quality of your product. Now, when returns are good, insure their continuance by boosting grades to at least 50 per cent "A" grade. There is no excuse for retaining a sow that farrows small litters, low-grade litters, or ridgling pigs. What an opportunity to discard unsatisfactory breeding stock and really get into the picture!

HOW some farmers have improved their quality was the subject of a survey of 1945 deliveries to a Calgary plant. A group of farmers was selected that started the year with better than average grades. The idea was to get a check on the high-grade group to see how good they really were. A list of 22 farmers was completed with hog deliveries and grade data for the year. Factors studied were total deliveries, per cent "A" and per cent in the premium grades, i.e., total of "A" plus "B1". The table is worth considering as a comparison for any farmer.

Farmers'	"A"	"A" plus "B1"
Total	Per cent.	Per cent.
150	71.3	89.3
78	63.0	94.9
14	64.3	85.7
46	63.0	91.3
55	58.2	98.1
22	50.0	81.8
177	49.1	91.5
137	48.9	84.3
47	48.9	87.2
206	47.5	87.0
478	47.4	81.4
231	46.5	80.1
150	45.3	82.6
199	38.1	77.1
148	37.9	86.5
596	37.2	90.9
32	34.4	81.2
129	32.5	80.6
123	30.8	82.1
139	25.8	63.3
63	25.4	76.2
57	22.8	75.4
3277	43.2	83.6

It must be emphasized that this list comprises only a small percentage of the farmers who are getting high grades even at this one plant. All are farmers who raise their own hogs. Only two pretend to be purebred breeders and they have gravitated to the bottom.

The low grades received by the purebred breeders is partially explained by the fact that their stock is sold for breeding. However, it does suggest that they have given more attention to showing standards and prize ribbons than to breeding to fill market requirements as set by grading standards. Careful hog raisers, like the farmers represented in the above table, know their type and steadily strive towards the ideal. They use purebred sows and carefully selected boars. They know what they want and buy it. They are no longer dazzled by big names and registration papers. They are not highly trained specialists by any means, but they are pulling away from the crowd and delivering an increasingly specialized product.

I would suggest that it be kept in mind that—like the customer—the market is always right. The hog mar-

(Continued on page 24)

WOULD REMOVE WORLD TRADE BARRIERS

A JOINT brief of the three prairie provinces, signed by the premiers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and presented to the Dominion tariff committee early in April, recommended the removal of world trade barriers.

It reviewed the dependence of the Canadian economy, and particularly of prairie agriculture, on foreign markets. It said Canadian industry had grown up during the war and its products now should be expected to face world competition.

The brief pointed out that trade with Britain must make available to her additional revenue with which to buy Canadian products. It stressed also the importance of increased exports to and greater imports from the United States. It urged that steps be taken to encourage all world nations to remove trade restrictions, but advocated that if necessary Canada should take action on her own account.

Livestock Program for Veteran's Farm

(Continued from page 4)

for a livestock production program, four different plans are being presented. It will be recognized that all that can be attempted in this connection is to set up a pattern or patterns as a working basis, keeping in mind that adjustments will be necessary and are possible.

Liberal allowances have been made for seed in all cases, together with sufficient grain for seed. In years of above-average crop yields there will likely be a surplus of feed. This is a distinct advantage because in any permanent livestock enterprise a carryover of feed is most desirable. Production records in terms of weights of market beef cattle and hogs, as well as yields in milking herds, is set at a fairly high level. At the same time, they are all within reasonable bounds and can be attained under good average conditions of feeding and management. Anything less than this stops short of success.

Plan No. 1

In the event the location does not offer an outlet for dairy products, the recommendation is that a breeding herd of grade beef cows be established and the calves nurse their mothers. The calves should be carried over the first winter largely on good quality hay including a fair proportion of alfalfa, to be grazed the second season followed by winter finishing. In this case it would be necessary to keep one or more dairy-type cows to provide family needs.

Cattle—15 head grade beef cows to nurse calves—calve March to May. Figure on 13 calves. Retain 3 heifer calves each year for replacement.

Balance, 10 head to be carried over and finished as two-year-olds.

In addition, 2 cows to sell each year. This makes allowance for death of one animal each year.

Pasture required for all cattle 40 acres

Hay required for all cattle, 45 tons 20 acres

Grain required for all cattle, 600 bus. 15 acres

Basis upon which above figures have been calculated:

Pasture—

Cow herd, 15 head 25 acres

Yearlings 15 acres

Aftermath of hayfields together with 100 acres of bush land will provide additional pasture which should assure ample grazing. This same statement will apply to all four plans submitted.

Hay—

15 cows, 7 lbs. per day for 7 months winter feeding period — balance straw.

Pasture 5 months.

15 calves, 15 lbs. per day for 7 months winter feeding period — balance straw.

15 yearlings, 10 lbs. per day for 125 days winter finishing period.

Grain—

15 cows—no grain at any time of the year.

15 calves—2 lbs. per head for 7 months winter feeding period. Consisting of equal parts oats and barley—90 bus. oats, 65 bus. barley.

15 yearlings, 10 lbs. per day for 125 days finishing period. Consisting of 1 oats to 3 barley=300 bus barley, 150 bus. oats.

Summary for cattle—Plan 1—

Pasture	40 acres
Hay	20 acres
Oats—250 bus.	5 acres
Barley—365 bus.	10 acres

Total 75 acres

Including addition for horses as previously set out, makes:

Pasture	47 acres
Hay	26 acres
Oats—750 bus.	16 acres
Barley—365 bus.	10 acres

Approximately 60 acres remaining for swine, poultry and seed grain.

Poultry—10 acres wheat, 200 - 250 bushels.

Seed—5 acres.

Leaving 45 acres to produce feed for swine.

Swine—

Maintain 5 brood sows — 2 litters each per year.

Market 75 - 80 hogs per year.

Feed for 5 brood sows—

112 days nursing period—10 lbs grain per head daily—1,120 lbs.

166 days winter feeding period — 4 lbs. grain per head daily—625 lbs.

87 days pasture period—2 lbs. grain per head daily—175 lbs.

Approximately 2,000 lbs. grain per sow=10,000 for 5 sows.

4,000 lbs barley—35 bus. ...2.5 acres

6,000 lbs. oats—175 bus. ...3.5 acres

Based on 500 lbs. grain or its equivalent per 100 lbs. gain.

Weight—30 lbs. at weaning—170 lbs. additional to reach market weight.

= 850 lbs. grain per head = 600 barley = 13 bus.

250 lbs. oats = 7 bushels.

Feed requirements for 75 - 80 hogs=

1,000 bus. barley 29 acres

525 bus. oats 11 acres

Summary for Swine—Plan 1—

Barley—1,100 bushels 32 acres

Oats—700 bushels 13 acres

Total 45 acres

Estimated Revenue—Plan 1—

10 market cattle—1,200 lbs. each at 6c per lb.\$ 720.00

2 cows 75.00

75 hogs—200 lbs. at 8c. 1,200.00

Poultry 415.00

*Cash Crop 700.00

\$3,110.00

*Depends upon cash crop grown; was estimated to vary from \$400 to \$1,000.

(Readers who are interested are advised to keep this article for comparison of this plan with the three other plans presented by Prof. Sackville. Because of space limitations, these will appear in a following issue.)



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The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited,
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Dear Sir:

I have been keeping poultry for the last eighteen years with more or less success and have used all the well known brands of feeds, and some not so well known. For the past two years, I have been feeding Miracle feeds almost exclusively with excellent results. Mortality in my flock has been less than one percent since I started using your feeds and my egg production has been wonderful.

Yours sincerely,

A. L.

(Original on file)

Miracle Laying Mash increases egg production because it contains the highest quality "egg making" ingredients scientifically blended in exact proportions to produce more top grade eggs per laying hen at lowest feed cost.

If you have plenty of farm grain, make your own laying mash by using Miracle Laying Mash Supplement.



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POINT DOUGLAS AVENUE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



NEW WORLD RECORD HOLDER

This Holstein heifer owned by the Ontario Hospital, Hamilton, Ont., has broken the world record for yearly butterfat production in the senior two-year-old class on twice-a-day milking. She gave 820 lbs. fat from 19,193 lbs. milk (4.27 per cent). Her name is O.H.H. Bonheur Darkness and she captured the championship from the British Columbia Jersey, Summerland Lady Estelle, with 772 lbs. fat.

Penicillin Cures Mastitis

INDICATIONS that veterinary scientists have in large measure conquered mastitis, hitherto an incurable disease of dairy cattle costing Canadian farmers millions of dollars annually, appear in a recent issue of the Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine. An article in this magazine describes how scientists working under the direction of Dr. Charles A. Mitchell, Dominion Animal Pathologist, Dominion Department of Agriculture, by injecting penicillin have cured approximately six out of every seven cows suffering from mastitis.

Mastitis, or inflammation of the udder, is caused by any of several germs of which streptococcus agalactiae is responsible for the chronic infectious form of the disease. It frequently destroys the milk-secreting tissue of each infected quarter of the udder, reducing the yield of milk which it contaminates with pus. As alert health authorities prohibit sale of milk from infected udder quarters, conscientious dairy farmers usually find it profitable to slaughter these cows after more than one quarter has become diseased.

Foremost among existing control measures is the prompt discovery of infected animals, in which only a veterinarian is competent to diagnose mastitis in its early stages. Once identified, infected cows are placed at the end of the milking line. By this precaution, there is no danger of milk from infected teats being transferred to teats of healthy cows.

As the udder is a sensitive organ, it is predisposed to infection by even minor injury as is often caused by rough milkers or by the milking machine being left on too long. The udder is also susceptible to chill from cold ground or inadequately bedded stable floors. Excessively heavy feeding which may fatigue her milk-secreting tissue also contribute to a cow's susceptibility to mastitis.

Dominion veterinarians working on this problem report that only 38 of 266 udder quarters infected with mastitis failed to respond to penicillin. Their recommended treatment is three injections each of 40,000 Oxford units of penicillin diluted by 100 cubic centimeters of a sterile solution of salt and water and administered at four-day intervals with a complete bacteriological examination before and after the series of injections. They describe animals which do not respond to this treatment as a "reservoir from which

previously normal animals may become infected and recovered animals re-infected", and recommend their slaughter or isolation from the herd.

Dr. Mitchell says that the penicillin treatment should be entrusted only to a qualified veterinarian so as to avoid udder infection by other disease organisms. Even after animals have been cured of mastitis, good management of the dairy herd to protect it from injury and chill should be continued to prevent recurrence of the disease. "If complete eradication of bovine mastitis is to be effective, it should be undertaken for the entire herd rather than for an individual animal," he said.

Skelton Heads B. C. Dairy Association

At their recent annual meeting in Armstrong, members of the British Columbia Interior Dairymen's Association re-elected their entire board of directors for the coming year. These include:

R. Skelton, Salmon Arm, president; S. E. Halksworth, Grindrod, vice-president; Everard Clarke, Vernon, secretary-treasurer, and directors J. Fowler, Armstrong; W. Hambrook, Vinsulla; W. A. Palmer, Vernon; F. D. Thompson, Quesnel, and R. W. Burns, Kamloops.

Angus Club Votes Special Prize Awards

The Saskatchewan Aberdeen-Angus Club will sponsor a special Angus show at the Yorkton Fair, July 15 to 17, and special prize money of \$200 will be allotted to it. A field day at the farm of H. A. Morrell and Sons, Edgeley, will be held in June. Possibility of a fall sale of Angus cattle at Regina will be investigated. The annual meeting of the club also decided to donate \$5 to the owner of each Aberdeen-Angus winner at calf shows in Saskatchewan this year, and allotted special prize money to regional fat stock shows at North Battleford, Prince Albert, Moosomin, Weyburn, Estevan and Yorkton.

H. A. Morrell, of Edgeley, was re-elected president; R. M. Beattie, Kinistino, was named vice-president. The resignation of W. H. Gundry, who had served as secretary for 12 years, was accepted with regret.

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Then, too, the cord bodies of Firestone Ground Grips are 14% stronger. . . Add up these facts and it's easy to understand why Ground Grips are the first choice of farmers everywhere. They are your best buy in tractor tires. They'll save you time and they'll save you money.

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Area in white shows the "Center Bite" traction zone, not found in other tires because of Firestone's exclusive patent rights. As a result you get up to 16% more drawbar pull and 40% longer tread life.

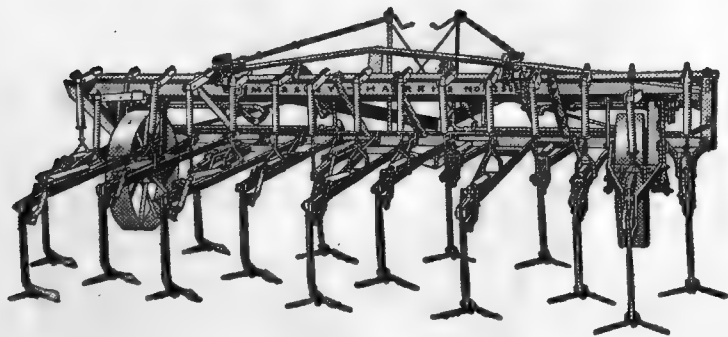
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Native Spruce Trees Easily Transplanted

By W. J. ELLIOTT

SPRUCE trees, which add so much to the beauty and usefulness of tree plantings on the farmstead, can be successfully transplanted in spring and summer.

There are farmsteads scattered almost all over Alberta that have beautiful stands of spruce. This refutes the claim of some people that these trees cannot be grown in certain areas. When we started to plant the 800 spruce on the lawn at the Vermillion School of Agriculture many persons told us that they had planted spruce time and again without any success. Our experience is that the success or failure in transplanting these trees depends upon three things:

1. The way the trees are dug.
2. The care in transplanting them to the farm.
3. The care they get for the first three months, in areas that are as dry as some parts of Alberta are.

If these three things are given care the chances are that the trees will care for themselves, and will pay back abundantly in beauty, shelter and cool shade for the rest of the planter's life.

One of the first questions to be considered is the size of the trees to be used. This may be governed by what can be secured, and is convenient, and of a more or less uniform size. The land for the windbreak should have been cultivated thoroughly the year before, and if it is ready, and if the spruce are available, we would suggest trees from three to four feet in height. It is possible to transplant trees that are higher, but they usually require more care.

On the other hand, if the land is not ready, and time is available, I would suggest smaller trees from a foot to two or three feet. More of these can

be carried in a truck-load, and it is easier to take a comparatively larger ball of earth on the root of the smaller tree, which will preserve a larger proportion of the root system, thus giving the tree a better chance. These small trees may be planted in rows, and cultivated in the garden for a year or two, or until the windbreak row is prepared for them.

SPRUCE may be transplanted as early as frost will permit digging. There is a time, however, when the very soft new growth has started at the tip of the branches, and then it is not wise to attempt to move them. If transplanted then the new shoot will die, but if time is given for these new shoots to harden, transplanting may be resumed. We have moved spruce as late as August, and with care and liberal watering they have had time to throw out sufficient new roots to carry them successfully through the winter. However, the earlier it is moved, the more chance the tree has to survive.

It is well to remember that the roots of the spruce are fairly shallow, and generally grow out horizontally from the tree. The first move in digging a spruce is to spade a circle completely around the tree, and about 8 inches from the stem. The root system of a tree is just about as large as the top. It is clear, therefore, that the circle cut with the spade, has severed at least 75 per cent of all the very small feeding roots. Furthermore, you cannot trim back the top of the spruce, to more or less balance the 75 per cent loss in the severed root feeders. And the tree must live or die, with only the few fine feeding roots, in the lump of earth you have left about the base. It is best, therefore, that the lump of earth about the tree root, be at least 16 to 18 inches across. This ball of earth must cling solidly to the tree root until it is re-

(Continued on page 24)



DIG PROPERLY



TRIM OFF LOWER LIMBS



PLANT 2 to 3 INCHES DEEPER



LEAVE BASIN OF EARTH (for watering)

Young Turkey Poults Require Careful Feeding

YOUNG turkey poults are sometimes indifferent to feed and water. Some attention to the most backward individuals may save several from starving in the midst of plenty. Good commercial starters for turkey poults are preferable to chick starters and the same applies to the commercial concentrates sold for use during the growing period.

For growers who wish to prepare their own feed mixtures for the early part of the season, the following plan of feeding was used with success at the Scott Experimental Station in Saskatchewan, before commercial turkey starters were available: The young poults were started on four feeds per day using common shorts moistened with sour milk to which had been added one hard-boiled chicken egg or $\frac{1}{2}$ a turkey egg for each 50 poults per feed, with some finely cut dandelion leaves or some such green feed. One-half teaspoonful of fish oil was used to replace the hard-boiled egg each alternate feed. The mixture was left before the poults for ten minutes each feeding time. Any feed left was removed and used for some other purpose and troughs were washed after each feeding.

The chill was removed from drinking water and always kept before the poults in addition to sour milk in a separate container. After the first week the green feed was fed separately after each feeding of mash and a few days later the green feed was hung on the wall for the poults to take as they desired. At 10 days of age a chick starter was used dry, giving a small quantity after each feeding of wet mash and gradually increased until the starter was before them in the feeder at all times, in place of the wet mash. Soon after this some cracked grain was mixed with the dry starter, gradually increasing the proportion and coarseness until the poults were eating whole grain in a trough morning and evening, as much as would be eaten in 20 minutes and a growing mash was kept before them in a feeder.

For a growing mash the average turkey grower is recommended to use a commercial concentrate with the ground grain during the growing period in addition to the whole grain and sour milk. Changes in feeding should be gradual. If turkeys are fed well at home they will not wander so far and meet so many hazards. If 50 or more are raised a yard of at least one acre per 50 birds is desirable where annual crops are seeded at different seasons of the year to provide a continuous supply of green feed.

Junior Farm Week At U. of A. in June

The annual University Week for farm young people will be held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, June 6 to 13. The course is open to farm boys or girls between the ages of 16 and 27 inclusive. Room and board will cost \$14 for the entire week (including registration fee). The registration fee of \$1 should accompany the registration form.

Scholarships and prizes to the value of over \$300 are awarded on the basis of examinations and contests held during the week.

Alberta Fruit-Growing

(Continued from page 5)

necessary this year, compared with only 3,000 copies when it first came out in 1943. Not only does it give the recommended proven varieties, but it suggests new varieties for trial by experienced growers.

It also recommends certain varieties for frozen storage. Much research is being done at Brooks in this increasingly-important field. It has been found that 90 per cent of the success in freezing lies in the variety.

Many people are interested in tomato growing. Mr. Hargrave says this is a very successful garden crop in Alberta. Tomatoes are of two types: "determinate", sometimes called self-pruning; and "indeterminate", which need to be pruned. The determinate type may be grown in a garden where there is plenty of space. The indeterminate kind, however, take less space and produce lusty tomatoes if they are properly pruned. In pruning simply pinch off all sucker stems, leaving only one main stem. Two types of branches will grow off this main stem: "blossom branches", properly called trusses, and "leaf branches". Allow only one leaf branch to develop in each place; prune off any sucker branch which appears at the same axis. Allow four or five trusses to develop on the main stem and then, a little above the last one, pinch off the top of the tomato plant. The four or five trusses will develop into bunches of tomatoes. The plants may be tied loosely to stakes for support.

Mr. Hargrave mentioned a few less common crops which were useful in a vegetable garden. Jerusalem artichoke is planted like potatoes but treated as a perennial; it may become a weed, however, if not grown in a place where it can be controlled. Asparagus is excellent for dry land gardens; roots, two to three years old, are planted in trenches 14 inches deep. Broccoli or "green cauliflower" may grow better than white cauliflower in dry districts.

...

Handle Wool Carefully For Best Returns

WOOL producers can do much to influence the price they receive for their wool by preparing the clip properly for the market, points out the North Dakota Extension Service. No matter who buys the wool, the owner is penalized for improperly packed wool. This is because it costs more to process wool that is poorly prepared for the market. The added cost is charged back to the grower in the form of lower price.

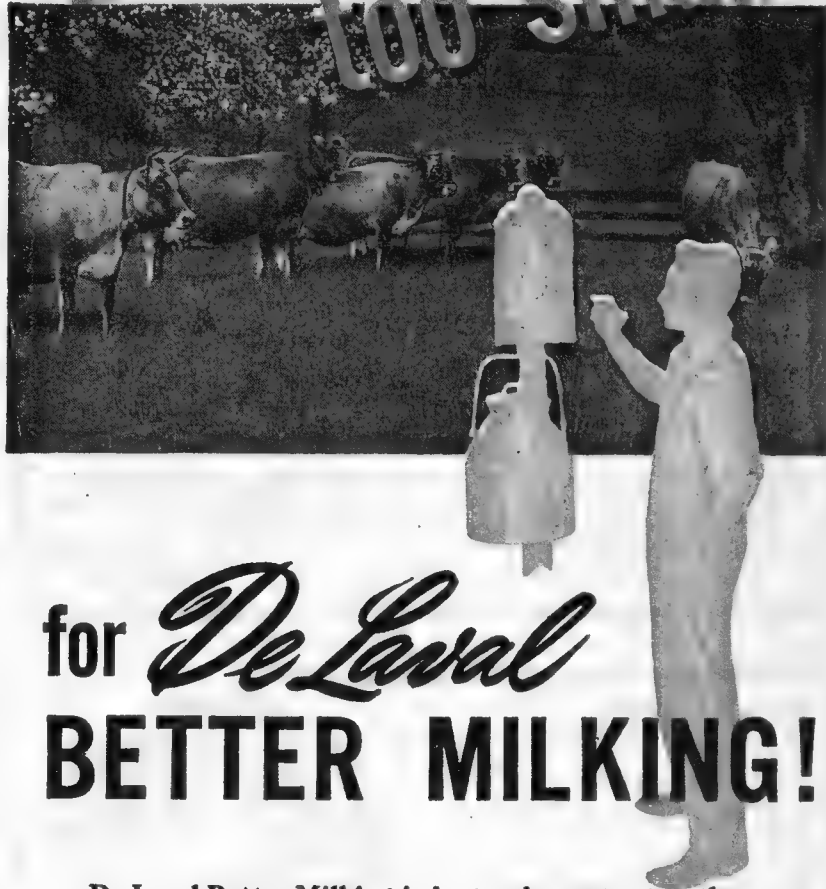
Several suggestions for handling wool are made here by M. H. McDonald, livestock agent of the Extension Service.

- (1) Shear only when wool is dry.
- (2) Do the shearing on a clean, dry surface.
- (3) Pack black, gray or plebald fleeces separately.
- (4) Pack buck wool separately.
- (5) Keep tags and dung locks out of the fleeces.
- (6) Keep wool free of trash.
- (7) Tie all fleeces.
- (8) Tie fleeces with paper twine.
- (9) Mark each bag to show contents.

...

The proper way to dispose of grass clippings, sod, green weeds, leaves, strawy manure, wood ashes, etc., is to dig them into the garden where they rot and become incorporated with the soil.

No herd is
too small



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BETTER MILKING!

De Laval Better Milking is just as important to the man who milks only a few cows as it is to the larger herd owner. Fastest, cleanest milking... quicker cow response... highest, uniform production... healthier udders... cleaner milk... safe and dependable milking regardless of operators—these De Laval Milker results are essential to every dairyman regardless of size of herd.

That's why so many smaller herd owners are installing De Laval Milkers... which even in the smallest dairies soon pay for themselves.

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De Laval Magnetic **SPEEDWAY** Milker

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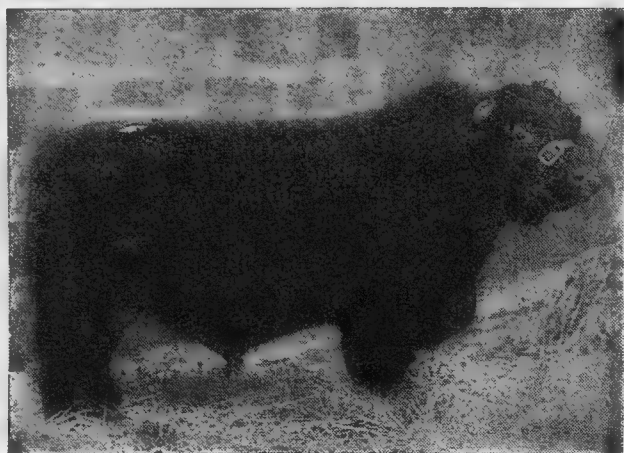
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DE LAVAL

2nd AUCTION SALE OF KILLEARN SHORTHORNS



NORSEMAN IMP.
AT EXHIBITION GROUNDS, EDMONTON, ALTA.
ON

TUESDAY MAY 14th, 1946

Commencing at 1 p.m.

The offering will comprise:

- 20 sons of NORSEMAN IMP.
- 10 sons of KILLEARN MAX 5th
- 3 sons of KILLEARN MONARCH 34th

On May 13th Buses will leave the Macdonald Hotel at 9:30 a.m. for Tofield and Gold Bar Farms to inspect the Dams and Sires of our offering.

BE SURE TO ATTEND THIS SALE.

CLAUDE GALLINGER,
OWNER

J. W. DURNO,
AUCTIONEER
39-45-46

Will Hold Schools For Sheep Shearing

WITH the announcement of the lifting by the Wool Board of control in wool marketing, wool growers will be further interested in ways and means of meeting successfully problems in connection with wool marketing.

Canadian fleece wool is sold in competition with some of the best prepared wool of the world, and consequently it must be equal in condition and preparation. It is for the purpose of enabling Canadian wool to be marketed as it should be that the sheep shearing and wool preparation schools have been introduced. Anyone interested is invited to attend the sessions of these schools at the places and on the dates as follows:

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, May 2 and 3; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., May 6 and 7; Kamloops, B.C., May 13 and 14; Ladner, B.C., May 15 and 16; Edmonton, May 21 and 22; Brooks (Eastern Irrigation District main garage), May 24 and 25; Cardston (Exhibition Grounds), May 27 and 28; Lethbridge (Dominion Experimental Station), May 29 and 30; Swift Current (Dominion Experimental Station), June 4 and 5; and Winnipeg, (University of Manitoba Farm), June 7 and 8.

Pulverized soil is a forerunner of erosion. Tillage implements which tend to leave the soil loose and finely pulverized should be avoided unless they can be operated in such a way as to prevent this condition.

\$1,750 Shorthorn At Brandon Sale

AT the Brandon spring sale and show, 59 Shorthorn bulls averaged \$399; 51 Hereford bulls, \$319, and 16 Aberdeen-Angus bulls, \$297.

A new record was set for this sale when \$1,750 was paid for the champion Shorthorn bull—one of the best bulls of the breed on the spring sale circuit, in the opinion of J. W. Durno of Calgary, who judged the Shorthorns. He was bought by J. J. McArthur of McDonald, from Widdicombe Brothers, Foxwarren, who also realized second highest price of the sale, \$1,000, for another Shorthorn, Reserve champion Shorthorn of McIvor Brothers, Ebor, brought \$500.

Richardson Stock Farms of Winnipeg, showed the champion Hereford, and Whetter Bros., Dand, the reserve champion. R. J. Speers, Winnipeg, bought both for \$600 apiece.

Aberdeen-Angus champion of James Turner, Carroll, brought \$470, while the reserve champion was sold by Gwenmawr Stock Farms, Brandon, for \$750.

In the fat classes, the champion Angus calf of Mervin Bates, Gilbert Plains, sold to T. Eaton Co., Brandon, for 85 cents a pound. Reserve champion was a Hereford fed by Vern Dunn of Silverton, who also showed the best pair of steers 900 pounds and under and the best group of three cattle 900 pounds and under. In weights over 900 pounds, N. L. Bates, Gilbert Plains, had the best pair, and Mrs. Vina Gregory, Ninga, the best group of three. Average for 70 fat steers and heifers was 18½ cents a pound.

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Chicks started on MONEY-MAKER Chick Starter—and then nourished with Money-Maker Chick Grower or Concentrate for mixing with your own grains, receive exactly the feed they need to build them into strong, healthy birds before they reach laying pens—AND, the follow-through to MONEY-MAKER Laying Mash completes a feeding program that really pays off in high-producing layers.



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Growing Mash

FEED 8 LBS. PER HUNDRED BIRDS PER DAY, plus whatever Scratch they will consume, to Build Healthy, Strong Pullets.



Growing Concentrate

MIX 100 LBS. CONCENTRATE WITH 500 LBS. OF GROUND GRAIN and FEED 8 LBS. OF MIXTURE PER 100 BIRDS PER DAY, plus Scratch.

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Improve your farm lands, your buildings, increase your herds and generally further the efficiency and productive capacity of your farm.

Loans for the purchase of livestock, of agricultural implements . . . for the installation, alteration, or improvement of farm electric systems . . . for the construction, repair or alteration of farm buildings . . . for fencing, drainage, improvement, or development of farm lands.

Loans are repayable in instalments over a period up to ten years. Cost . . . simple interest 5% payable on each instalment date.

The Manager will be glad to discuss your requirements with you.

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Editorials by PRACTICAL OBSERVERS

I HAVE read your Editorial in the April edition of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW with reference to the way our government and the Canadian Wheat Board are disposing of the farmers' wheat. It is high time that the farmer should wake up and demand a fair deal, which under present conditions he is not getting, and at the time when he needs every cent to replace his machinery and to improve his buildings, etc. I fail to see how anyone can say that the farmer does not pay his fair share of taxes. He has to pay income tax equally with every other industry. He has to pay income tax on the return of all borrowed money, including mortgages and all machinery he purchases; he is also taxed seven cents on the gasoline he uses to produce his crop; in addition he has to pay a license for his truck which he uses to take his produce to market, and also a municipal tax. I do agree with you that the method in which the government and the Canadian Wheat Board are disposing of the farmers' wheat is to say the least unfair and unjust.

Fair Price For Wheat

Let's take a look at the situation. The government has closed the grain exchange as a wartime measure to stop speculating in the farmer's wheat, and the farmer should receive all that his wheat realizes. Now the government has monopolized all Canadian wheat and has closed all other means for the farmer to sell his wheat but through the Canadian Wheat Board from whom the farmer expected a fair deal, but instead he is being penalized for that which if I am rightly informed should belong to him. I am referring to the wheat that the Board is selling to Canadian millers and to UNRRA. If we had any other market besides the Canadian Wheat Board, the government would have to purchase the wheat which they are now selling to the Canadian millers for 78½ cents and also that which they are sending overseas as a gift from Canada, on the open market.

The farmer would receive a fair price for his wheat and would not be forced to carry so unjust a portion of this gift, which should be equally carried by the whole of Canada. I am very much surprised that our farm organizations have not taken some steps to try and get a fair deal and justice for the farmer. I cannot believe that the government or the Wheat Board have the right to sell or give away any grain that has been entrusted to them to sell, below the market price. Are the western farmers going to surrender their rights for justice and a fair deal, or keep up the old tradition and fight like men and get them?—Geo. C. Grainger, Grainger, Alta.

• • •

IT is not the city dweller this time who is rebelling against that tyrant, the income tax collector. It is that long-suffering individual, the farmer. We are all aware of the many grouches of our farmer friend, such as low prices, poor crops, adverse weather and crop pests, but how many of us have thought of him having to burn the midnight oil, racking his brains over one of those simplified income tax returns?

Taxpayers Seek Relief

However, there is one group of prairie farmers who intend doing something about it. At Wetaskiwin, Alberta, a group known as the Dominion Taxpayers' Association has been formed. This organization, with hopes of a national membership, has been set up with headquarters at Wetaskiwin, and a branch office at Camrose.

This association, with a membership of well over 200 farmers of the Wetaskiwin district, intends to press for the relief from high rates of taxation averaging on farmers' incomes over a period of years, to promote unified action to prevent the drain of small holders' reserves, to attain an even balance of power between taxpayer and income tax department and to eliminate ministers' discretion powers.

In this way, the association hopes to bring about more lenient tax legislation to ease the heavy burden of taxation on the prairie farmer. Also, by the introduction of a standard and simplified system of farm bookkeeping it will greatly assist the income tax department. Here is a comprehensive plan of action which merits the attention of all farmers, not only of the West, but of the East also, for after all, the problem of farm taxation is a national one.

This is just a beginning and if only more farming communities will get together to form similar associations and to eventually build up a nationwide organization, then the farmer will have made real progress toward alleviation of this onerous burden of farm taxation.—F. A. Godsell, Edmonton.

• • •

WE are past the vernal equinox, and that means to all farmers on the prairies a release from the enforced inactivities of a long winter and the headlong plunging into spring work, with all its time-pressing tasks and enterprises. We have not yet progressed sufficiently into the year to know whether spring will come with a rush into early summer, before we are ready for it, or if a dilly-dallying spring will mean late-planted crops. But this we know, that in any event, farmers in this year of world famine are the elite among the world's workers—that upon them rests the tremendous responsibility of eliminating the enemy of hunger which is causing greater havoc among human beings than the war itself.

Famine—what a dread word! More terrible than the bursting bomb! The former saps life slowly, its gnawing pangs increase from week to week, eventually undermining the very will to live, while the latter in one dire moment snaps the sensibilities to either pain or mental anguish. It is swift to destroy, but therein lies more mercy than in the lingering death of famine.

It is as well, as we plan and enter upon this spring's farm work, that we have this picture of famine before us, so that to our normal zest for profitable endeavor may be added the impetus of compassion for those who suffer hunger. Farming this year is not only an essential industry but a crusade—a crusade to bring sustenance to the millions so that their despair of today may be buoyed with the hope of a better and more self-reliant tomorrow.—North Battleford Optimist.

• • •

• • •

SINCE agriculture is the basic industry of Alberta and since the trend is consistently toward more technical training, it is encouraging to learn that the government plans to set up at least one more agricultural school in the province.

The City of Lethbridge would be a favorable point for such a school with ready access to irrigated areas, and to other points in which further big projects are in the making. Brooks or Taber would also seem to be centres meriting consideration.

News that another agricultural school is to become reality is a step ahead, and may be a sign that the importance of agriculture to Alberta is being recognized from the educational angle.—High River Times.



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Seed Carefully, Conserve Grain

PRAIRIE farmers this year should do their utmost in conserving seed. Bushels of valuable grain can be saved if certain practical precautions are taken during seeding operations. A few of these are:

- (1) Do not use leaky sacks or grain-boxes for seed.
- (2) Lift the seed drill whenever it is possible to save grain.
- (3) Avoid sowing seed too deeply or thickly.
- (4) Maintain the seed drill in good working order. Watch individual grain drills for skips, misses, etc.; and
- (5) Treat enough seed for your 1946 planting requirements only. Seed treated with a mercury dust can not be used for commercial purposes or fed to livestock.

Every farmer should realize that the actual placing of bushels of seed in the soil is an exceedingly important farm operation. Accurate seeding

means uniform stands, fewer weeds, more even ripening, and higher yields. The world needs food. Avoid waste by protecting and conserving seed.

...

Edmonton Horse Show Draws Many Entries

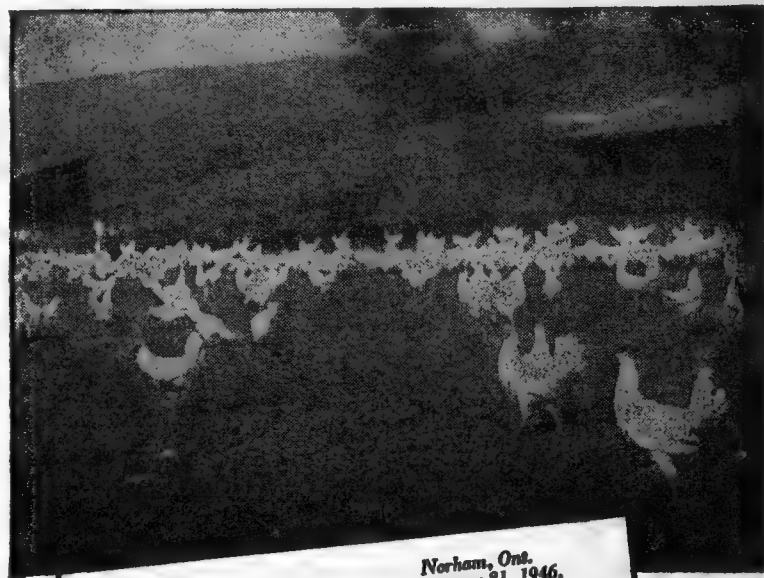
Horses from three western provinces are being entered for the horse show at the Edmonton arena May 8-11. First entries booked included those of Lilla Gord Stables, Brandon; Maj. P. E. Adamson, Prince Albert; K. Packham, Harry Lyons and Pauline O'Reilly, Saskatoon; Maj. J. H. Gainor, Miss Joy Patterson, Dr. W. S. Quint and Miss Doris Littlewood, Calgary; Clem Gardner, Pirmez Creek; John D. Wills, Penhold; Tom Ward, Red Deer, and William Gardiner, Lacombe.

...

Baby chicks will want to roost after they are a few weeks old. Roosts built close to the floor will teach them to use perches at an early age.

Read how Carman Knox grows Productive Pullets!

A view of Mr. Knox's Poultry Plant, Norham, Ont.



Norham, Ont.
January 21, 1946.

Gentlemen

It has been our experience that the growing period is the most important phase of a hen's life. It is during this period that her ability to live a long and useful life and produce eggs profitably is formed.

I have used Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter for the past 3 years and have found it the best for getting my chicks off to a flying start . . . with low mortality. Growth is rapid and sound, feathering fast, and coloring very bright.

When chicks are six weeks old I begin to change them over to Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash and the Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed Plan for growing pullets. The Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed Plan produces big, healthy birds that have the stamina and size for heavy and sustained egg production.

I would also like to congratulate the manufacturers of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and Growing Mash on the high quality maintained during the past season. This is most gratifying when general conditions have been so unfavourable for maintaining high quality.

Carman G. Knox,
Norham, Ont.



For detailed information on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and the Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed Plan, which save you up to 50% on feeding costs, consult your local Ful-O-Pep dealer. Remember to ask him for your free copy of the new 1946 Ful-O-Pep Chick Book.

FUL-O-PEP

Feed of Champions

Redman Wheat, Montcalm Barley Promising New Varieties

A NEW variety, "Redman" wheat, is expected to be slightly earlier, better yielding and of equal quality compared with Thatcher, Regent and Apex. It is resistant to stinking smut or bunt, as well.

The new variety was developed at the rust laboratory in Winnipeg, and 1,500 bushels are being seeded this year by selected growers. It may replace Thatcher and Regent when supplies become available in a few years.

A barley with smooth awns and of good malting quality as well, long has eluded plant breeders. They were just beginning to think the two qualities just could not be bred together, when recently Macdonald College came out with "Montcalm" barley. This variety was licensed last year and seed sup-

plies are being increased in Quebec and Ontario. Although slightly later than O.A.C. 21, it is superior in yield, straw strength and malting quality to that hardy favorite of the malting trade.

These two varieties of grain, together with "Rescue", the sawfly-resistant wheat which was licensed recently, are the newest in a proud list of winners developed by Canadian plant breeders.

However, there is no opportunity for Canada to rest on her laurels, for many competitors in the world grain markets are spending large sums on research to develop new varieties and other improvements in crop production. For example, Australia is using cross breeding methods similar to those long used in Canada for developing rust-resistant wheat. Rust is considered the greatest enemy of the Australian wheat growers. Russia is reported working on perennial wheat.

Forage Crops Can be Seeded Successfully In Northern Areas Up to Early June

LATE May and early June is the best season for seeding down meadow crops as demonstrated by the Beaverlodge Experimental Station. Moisture conditions are usually more favorable then than later in the summer and, with proper attention, the weed situation is well in hand. For a time, says a bulletin from that station, we deferred non-nurse-crop seedings until late in June, but we still had weeds to contend with and in general the drier conditions at that time resulted in patchy stands. Legumes sown after July 15 may not become sufficiently well established to winter well.

Fall seedings have not been very satisfactory. They are usually recommended for areas where midsummer conditions are severe and where it is necessary to take full advantage of the spring moisture to secure satisfactory stands. Grass crops, such as brome and crested wheatgrass, have been started by seedings made from August 15 until freeze-up but in no case were they stronger by the end of the next season than seedings made the following May.

It is important that the seed be sown uniformly and that each seed be placed from one-half to one inch below the surface of the soil. Nurse-crop seedings usually commence with all the seed thrown together in the drill box. Thus the plants are crowded in the drill row and the fight for existence is on. The cereal seed takes the lead and the forage-crop seed has to battle its way. With strong competition the meadow crop makes little headway that season and may winter as a tiny shoot. If it survives it is in no condition to fight weeds and make a crop the next season. To reduce this competition it is preferred to have the meadow crops seeded in a second drilling operation.

All seed should be reasonably free of weed seeds and seed of chaffy nature must be free of straws, etc., that interfere with the free running of the seed through the drill. Legume seed should be inoculated unless it is to be seeded on land known to be well inoculated.

Little pigs should have a chance to eat grain as soon as possible and creeps should be made for this purpose.

Grain — Sweet Clover Rotation Successful

Meadow crops require fairly clean land and ample moisture if proper stands are to be assured. Normally it is preferable to seed down after two or three grain crops but at that point in the rotation moisture is at a low point and weeds abundant. In dry locations it is sometimes necessary to seed down the year after a season of fallow. There can be no rule when conditions vary. In principle it is recommended that every other summer-fallowing be dropped in favor of seeding down.

Some farmers regularly practise a grain-sweet clover rotation, with excellent results. Every acre produces and weeds are kept in check. Meadow crops help to maintain soil fibre, have a place in weed control, provide hay and pasture, and frequently provide an important cash crop in the form of seed.

Early Seeding For Good Hog Pasture

THE standard hog pasture used at the Lacombe Experimental station is two bushels of oats mixed with one bushel of fall rye, seeded as early as possible in the spring. The oats provides early pasture and the rye comes on for later pasture. This combination has greater carrying capacity than any other tried in Central Alberta.

Rape is about second best, and is preferred for late summer and fall pasture. Best results were obtained from fairly-early seeding, sown 4 to 5 pounds per acre on rich, sandy soils.

Alfalfa is a very nutritious pasture and is excellent where it can be grown successfully and is managed properly. However, if pastured for several years in succession any permanent pasture, like alfalfa, may become infested with parasites and diseases. Also, if the pasture is not large enough the alfalfa plants may be killed off by the pigs rooting and grubbing.

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FORTUNATE indeed is the farmer who owns a John Deere No. 12-A Combine. Dependable help and new harvesting equipment may be scarce, but a John Deere No. 12-A Combine owner has no harvest worries. When the grain is ready for cutting, he knows he will save his crops with his John Deere in record time and at low cost—that he will be grain and money ahead every year of its long life.

Cutting a full six-foot swath, the John Deere No. 12-A does a remarkable job in all small grain and seed crops. The crop is handled in a straight line from the cutter bar on through the machine—there are no turns—no corners to cause piling or slowing down of material. Big capacity in cutting, threshing, separating and cleaning units results in more and cleaner grain, more acres harvested every day.

Heavy-duty platform with canvas elevator which cuts 1½ to 40 inches from the ground . . . ground-driven, slip-clutch-protected reel . . . extra-wide, easily adjusted, rasp-bar cylinder . . . full width separation and thorough cleaning . . . low-down, auger unloading grain tank . . . simple swinging hitch for narrowing transport width . . . an even, uniform distribution of straw behind the combine—these are the features that contribute to the greater satisfaction of John Deere No. 12-A Combine ownership.

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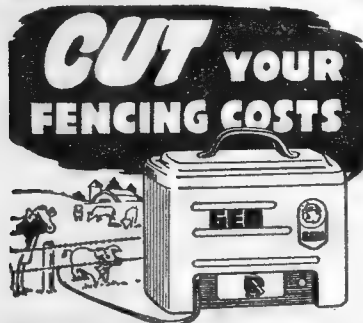




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Many of these soil movers have proven a helpful source of income from rentals earned.

Hundreds of these machines are now serving the Rural Municipalities of Western Canada during road repair and other work.

You, also, can improve your land and increase your income with a Success Soil Mover.

Write today and get in line for early delivery.

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\$1,700 Hereford Tops Regina Sale

THE reserve champion Hereford bull, "Exl. Domino 73rd", exhibited by J. S. Palmer and Sons, Marsden, sold to S. S. Snelgrove, Sintaluta, for \$1,700—top price of the Regina spring sales. Junior and grand champion Hereford, a \$950 animal, was shown by E. E. Flavel, Marieton. Exhibitors of other prize-winning animals are listed below.

HEREFORD BULLS: Reserve Senior—Fred McCauley, Grainland; reserve junior—Keith E. Jacklin, Abbey. Alex. Mitchell, Lloydminster, realized second highest Hereford price, \$1,025, at the sale.

HEREFORD FEMALES: Grand champion, which sold for \$625—W. H. Lewis, Imperial; reserve—E. R. Felske, Simpson; senior champion, a \$590 cow—W. J. Hutchison, Kinistino; reserve junior—A. and G. Armistead, Hatherleigh.

SHORTHORN BULLS: Senior and grand champion—"Craighurst Peter", shown by Johnny Bell, Swift Current, bred by B. T. Sifton, Pasqua, and sold to S. J. Fulton and Joe Parke, of Holbein, for \$1,100, top price of his breed. Reserve—James N. Stilborn, Lorlie; reserve senior—bred by Charles Sinclair, Sifton, shown by Mrs. Hans Nelson, Marieton; reserve junior—Lionel Stilborn, Lemberg.

SHORTHORN FEMALES: Grand champion—shown by Mrs. Charles Stilborn, Lorlie, and sold to W. Harrison, Daffoe, for \$825. Junior and reserve—James N. Stilborn; reserve senior, a \$625 cow—K. O. Lennox, Gibbs; reserve junior—W. G. Wilkinson and Sons, Tuxford.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS: Junior and grand champion—"Asquith Serenader," which E. R. Reinhardt sold to George C. Mitchell, Roblin, Man., for \$650. Reserve senior—Mr. Reinhardt; senior and reserve grand, also reserve junior—Warren and Garbutt, Belbeck.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS FEMALES: Senior and grand champion—C. Roy Wade, Asquith. The other three ribbons went to Harry Morrell, Edgeley.

Fat Stock Rail-Graded

After the fat steers were judged alive, the 2 best in the open section and the 2 best baby beef animals were slaughtered and rail-graded to decide the champion. An Angus calf, shown in the 750-to-850-pound open class by H. Morrell and Sons, Edgeley, was the winner. Reserve ribbon went to Elaine Herman, who showed a cross-bred in the over-800-pound class for boys and girls. Runners up were Jack

Small, who had the winning animal under 800 pounds in the boys' and girls' division, and Edward Clark, Inchkeith, whose exhibit won in the 850-to-950-pound open class. There was one additional open class, for animals 950 to 1,050 pounds, in which an animal fed by W. Wilson, Sifton, was first. The average for the steers sold alive was about 19 cents a pound, while the four carcasses brought 80 cents, 62 cents, 45 cents and 40 cents, carcass weight, respectively. Summary of prices for purebred stock:—

BULLS:—

176 Hereford ----- \$292
148 Shorthorn ----- 283
19 Aberdeen-Angus --- 336

FEMALES:—

29 Hereford ----- \$321
62 Shorthorn ----- 246

A bred-sow sale was also held, in which 46 sows averaged \$70.

Give More Support To Junior Calf Clubs

The Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club has decided to hold special Shorthorn shows at the Moose Jaw and Prince Albert fairs this year. The club will attempt to raise more money for the support of junior calf clubs, 140 of which intend to stage club fairs this season. E. A. James, Semans, was re-elected president and Lionel Stilborn was named vice-president of the club. Honorary president and vice-president, respectively, are Andrew Wilson, Moosomin, and Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Surbiton. W. A. Small, Craven, is secretary-treasurer. Membership of 719 is 100 higher than a year ago.

Extend Power Lines In Lethbridge Area

Rural electrification service is being extended to a farming area which centres on Broxburn, east of Lethbridge, and extends to near Coaldale. Farmers have formed their own organization and contracts are being signed with a reported excellent response. A survey crew is now busy and materials are on the ground. Construction gangs will start work shortly and the Calgary Power Co. expects that service from the lines will start by midsummer.



Calfhood Vaccination

TO CONTROL

BANG'S DISEASE

Farmers wishing to have calves vaccinated under the Alberta Bang's Disease Control Policy must submit applications not later than

May 1st, 1946 October 1st, 1946
for OR for
Spring Vaccination Fall Vaccination

For full particulars see the nearest qualified Veterinarian or consult your District Agriculturist.

Department of Agriculture

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

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Minister.

O. S. LONGMAN,
Deputy Minister.

DR. P. R. TALBOT,
Provincial Veterinarian.

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FAIRVIEW 5% DDT BARN SPRAY
End the fly menace in your barns! Long-lasting. Sure-acting!

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Kills flies, insects, moths, bed-bugs, etc. A MUST for your home!

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Spray directly on livestock to protect from insect pests.

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Spray garden crops and have a pest-free summer!

FREE!

Send for pamphlets giving full information and directions on using FAIRVIEW DDT PRODUCTS. It's a miracle of modern science, now available for YOUR use.

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A western insecticide organization serving western Canada for 27 years.
REGINA

WHY NOT EARN EXTRA MONEY
during spring, summer, fall gathering medicinal roots, herbs, bark, plants? Hundreds growing wild in fields, forests, SOME VERY VALUABLE. We tell you how to know these plants, when to gather, where to sell, and how to make BIG MONEY growing some of them. — Send stamp to-day for full details. Write — BOTANICAL, BOX 67, DEPT. R, ISLINGTON, ONT.



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And Throughout Alberta

Headline in New York paper:
"Father of Ten Shot—Mistaken for
Rabbit."

Sign in a restaurant: "The silver
is not medicine. Please do not take
it after meals."

She: Will you love me when I'm
old?

He: Sure I'll love you. I'll idolize
you. I'll worship the ground under
your little feet. I'll — but say, you
won't look like your mother, will you?

No wonder the little duckling
wore on his face a frown:
For he had just discovered
His pair of pants were down.

WIT OF THE WORLD

A tourist in Kentucky called to an
old resident:

"Hey, uncle, how far is it to Lex-
ington?"

"I dunno, mister. It used to be
about 25 miles, but the way things
has gone up around here it may be
near 40 by now."

Manager—We have to work to very
fine limits in this shop. Have you had
any experience?

Applicant — Yes, sir. For several
years I cut the ham in a restaurant.

The problem was: If a man buys an
article for \$12.25 and sells it for \$9.75
does he gain or lose by the transac-
tion?

The beautiful but dumb young thing
pondered deeply. She wrinkled her
brow. Then she brought forth this
answer: "He gains on the cents, but
loses on the dollars."

Teacher: "I understand your daugh-
ter is a finished soprano."

Father: "No, not yet. But the neigh-
bors almost got her last night."

A colored soldier, filling out an ap-
plication, wrote "no" in answer to the
question, "Have you any dependents?"
"You're married, aren't you?" asked
his commanding officer.

"Yessir," the soldier replied, "but
she ain't dependable."

A small shoe-shine shop in San
Francisco, conducted by a group of
young colored boys, displays the fol-
lowing sign, to the delight of the cus-
tomers: "Pedal Habillments Artis-
tically Lubricated and Illuminated
with Ambidextrous Facility for the In-
finitesimal Remuneration of 20 cents."

Don't have a single-track mind at
railway grade crossings. A train may
be coming on the track too.



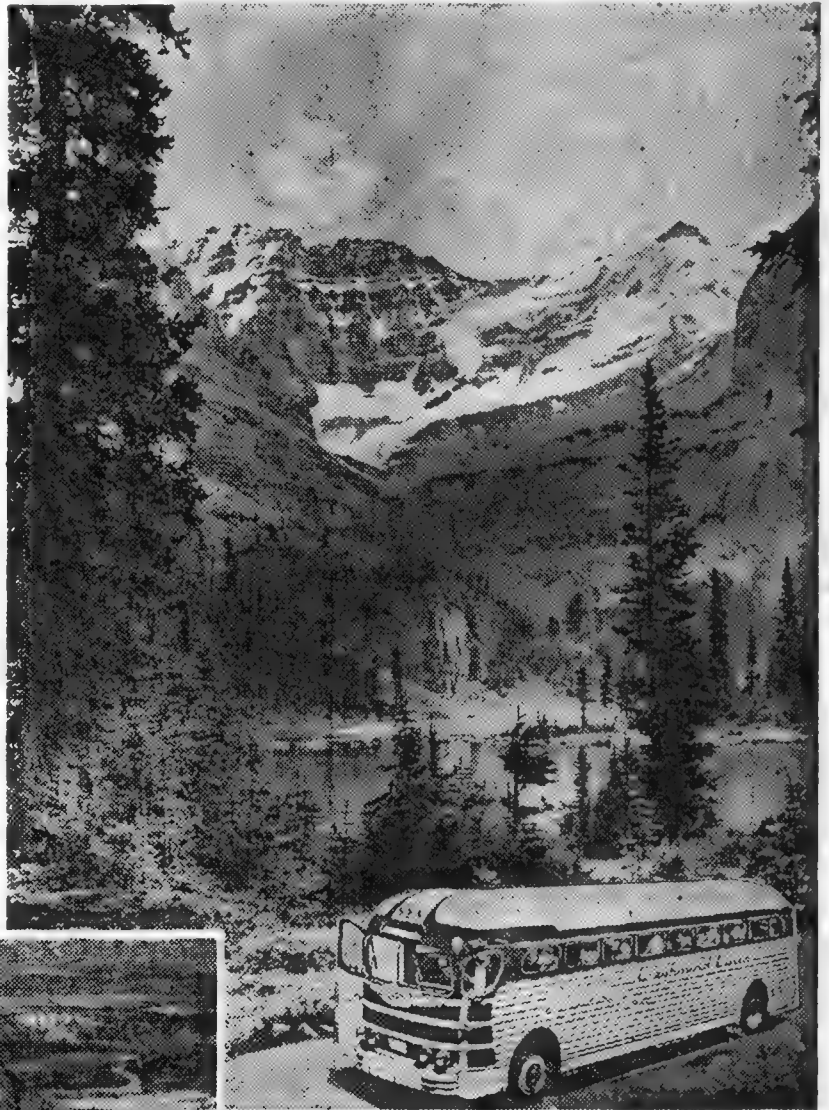
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is assured when it is spent among Canada's Rocky
Mountains when passing through to the Coast.
Banff, Lake Louise, Mt. Eisenhower . . . breath-
taking loveliness of this beautiful evergreen route
where swimming, fishing, trail-riding, hiking,
climbing, dancing or just plain loafing await you
in an excitingly different setting. Then on to
Stanley Park, Vancouver, the rose arbours, the
white beaches, the thousand intriguing inlets of
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wonderful vacation.

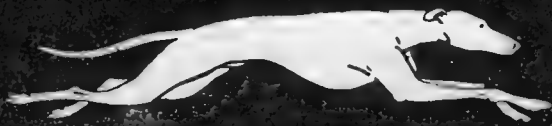
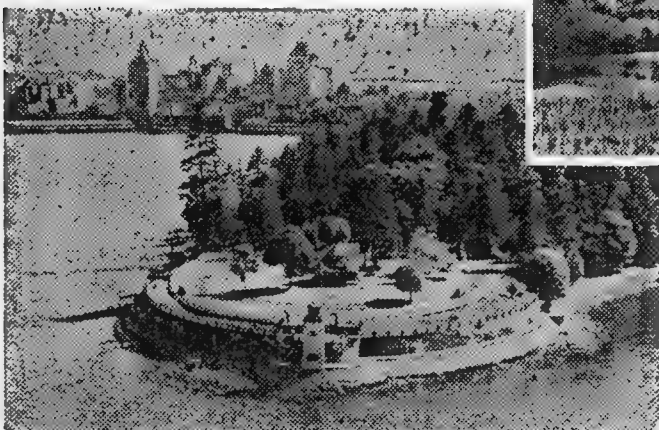
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SOUTHAM BLDG., CALGARY.

RIGHT: — Wonderful Bow Valley and
Banff Springs Hotel.

BELOW: — Vancouver Harbor and
Stanley Park.



Beautiful
Lake O'Hara,
Canadian
Rockies.



WESTERN CANADIAN
GREYHOUND
LINES LIMITED

PREVENT ACCIDENTS DRIVE with CARE



A moment of carelessness can result in a lifetime of anguish and regret. Be alert to the many hazards that lurk on the highways . . . in the streets of your town every moment you are behind the wheel of your car. REMEMBER . . . careful driving means a trouble-free motoring.

*You can't
back out of
an accident
--slow down
and avoid it!*

A Suggestion in the Public Interest by

The Brewing Industry of Alberta

Top Quality Bacon Hogs

(Continued from page 12)

ket demands A-type hogs of specified weight and finish. The grader arbitrates grades by measuring the product against an accepted standard. I suggest that the farmers who continually top the list keep two main factors in mind—economy of production and conformity to grading standards. They study their hog settlements and are not backward about conferring with the grader. I would suggest that their example be followed by any farmer desirous of improving grades and hog returns. I will admit—under pressure—that this could apply to the odd purebred breeder who seems to have lost sight of the importance of grade quality in the lucrative business of supplying farmers with registered breeding stock which does not always average higher than "B1."

Plan for a grade of 50 per cent "A". Determine faults in your breeding stock and eradicate them without mercy to any individual that fails to measure up. Know what type is required and chart your course in a direct line. Eliminate the weight and finish factor by pinning live weight at 200 lbs. Stay on the top end of the teeter board and you will be a real factor in lifting the whole board.

Producers Take Over Sask. Co-op. Creameries

MEMBERS of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery Association Ltd. formally took over control of the organization at the end of March. The assets of the former Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Ltd. were purchased from the provincial government in 1939 for \$1,500,000 payable in equal installments over 20 years. This obligation was discharged in full at the March meeting by the payment of the remaining \$115,000 to the government. The assets of the association now approximate \$2 million and are owned outright and without debt by the members.

At the first annual meeting of the creamery association, the 60 delegates elected one director for each of the 10 districts: L. L. Gray, Weyburn; Archie Freeston, Stonehenge; B. H. Thomson, Moose Jaw; C. H. Tindall, Perdue; Gordon Loveridge, Grenfell; W. S. Matthews, Melville; W. H. Wilkinson, Jr., Yorkton; Clayton Blehn, Guernsey; J. B. Clark, Naisberry; W. R. Mair, Prince. The directors elected Mr. Loveridge as president and Mr. Clark as vice-president. Messrs. Mair and Thomson are the other two members of the executive. J. S. Turnbull, Regina, is general manager.

BUILD FOR PERMANENCE

With Concrete Building Blocks

Anyone who is considering building—either a home or an industrial building—would do well to consider the advantages of using concrete building blocks.

This material is economical in its first cost and even more economical in upkeep cost. The hollowed concrete blocks combine strength with comparatively light weight, the hollow columns providing insulating air spaces that give a warm, dry, comfortable building.

The large size of the units (regular size is 8" x 8" x 16") make for speedy and accurate construction. Sizes 8" x 10" x 16" and 8" x 12" x 16" are also available as well as half blocks, corner blocks, and other specially cast units.

One of the outstanding advantages of a building constructed with concrete building blocks is that it is fireproof, which is, of course, reflected in lower fire insurance rates. But this feature, important as it is, should not be allowed to obscure other features that are important to the builder. One thing worth noting under present building conditions is that a concrete block building avoids the difficulties that follow building with insufficiently seasoned lumber. A concrete block building well-constructed to a sound plan will not crack. It will withstand all weathers for a lifetime, sturdy, tight and goodlooking.

For concrete block buildings can be beautiful—and individual. This material is adaptable to any style of architecture and lends itself to a wide variety of surface finishes. Stucco, for instance, may be applied directly to the wall without the use of wire mesh. Besides building beautiful and permanent homes, concrete blocks have been used extensively in the erection of churches, schools, auditoriums, theatres, garages, stores and farm buildings of all types.

Concrete building blocks are now being made in Calgary. Their cost compares very favorably with other building materials. Contractors and private builders are invited to investigate the advantages of this material. Full information may be obtained from

CONCRETE BLOCKS

(CALGARY) LTD.

330 FIRST AVENUE WEST
CALGARY ALBERTA

Moving Spruce Trees

(Continued from page 16)

planted. If the earth breaks or falls off, you might as well throw the tree away, for the sod will carry away most of the remaining small feeding roots with it.

Two men can dig a tree better than one, for after they have cut the circle round the tree they can together pry it out with a much more solid ball of earth.

Digging and Hauling

1. Have the holes dug before leaving for the trees.
2. Dig the trees as described above.
3. Handle the trees by the base not by the tops.
4. Pack the trees closely together in the truck. You may spread the tops apart and set another row in between.
5. Thoroughly soak the trees in the truck.
6. Use a tarpaulin or wet sacks. Sun or wind on the roots, may prove fatal to trees with gummy sap.

Planting

1. Put a pail of water in the hole that has already been dug.
2. Trim a few of the lower limbs off, if they will be in the way for tramping the earth about the tree.
3. Set the tree in the hole, in the water. The level of the tree should be about 3" lower than when growing.
4. Fill the hole about half full with top soil.
5. Be sure that the tree is standing straight, and that the rows are straight.
6. Tamp or tramp well.
7. Put in another pail of water. Let this soak in while you start with another tree.
8. Fill the balance of the earth in and tramp.
9. Now gather the earth up so as to leave a basin of earth, around the tree that will hold a pail of water.
10. Pour a pail of water in this earth basin once a week for three months. The basin will hold the water where it will do the most good, and you will probably never need to water the tree again during its lifetime.

GUARD

YOUR WATER SUPPLY . . .

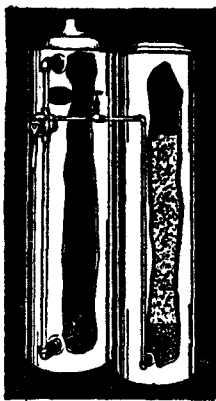
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Here is a highly efficient Water Conditioning System that gives you GOOD, crystal clear water for every domestic purpose. NORCO removes bad taste, odors, and makes EVERY DROP SOFT AS RAIN!



ONLY NORCO
—uses "Norcomex",
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ONE VALVE
—controls the miracle
of continuous SOFT
WATER in your home.



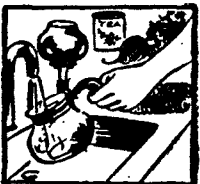
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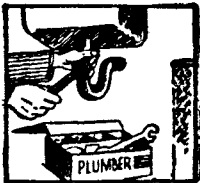
SOFT WATER makes
Bathing and Shampoo-
ing a Delight.



Hands Keep Soft—
Clothes Come Cleaner,
Last Longer.



Tea, Coffee and Vego-
tables Taste Better When
Soft Water is Used.



Saves Soap, Chemical
Softeners and Plumbing
Bills.

Crested Wheatgrass Pasture Provides Valuable Grazing in Alberta Dry Section

FOUR-YEAR grazing experiments at the Cessford Regrassing Station, about 110 miles east of Calgary, have shown that properly-managed crested wheatgrass makes pastures far superior in carrying capacity and productivity to most native pastures in Southeastern Alberta. Solid seedings at a rate of 10 pounds per acre, which resulted in a thick stand of grass with few seed stems, were much preferred by cattle to the thin stands containing large scattered plants.

Four successive calf crops have been taken off the pasture and all compared favorably with those produced on native pasture. The average carrying capacity of the crested wheatgrass is about ten acres per head, while the carrying capacity of native pasture in the immediate district runs from 30 to 60 acres per head.

Cattle seem to develop a taste for crested wheatgrass. When first put on

the pasture at Cessford, the cattle grazed the native grass along fences and only ate the crested wheatgrass when forced to it. After being on the crested wheatgrass for 18 months they showed a definite preference for it over native pasture despite the fact that the crested wheatgrass was brown and dry.

In general, crested wheatgrass is suitable for year-round pasture. For the best winter pasture it should be cropped off early in the season so that the aftermath will make good growth but will not go to seed. It is best when it is green, usually in the spring and fall. However, the grass is eaten in mid-summer and winter even though it is brown and dry and apparently unpalatable. At Cessford, cattle weights were maintained on this type of feed, which indicated that it is quite nutritious.

Strawberries Can Be Grown Successfully in Most Home Gardens

STRAWBERRIES, perhaps the most popular of all fruit, will grow successfully in most gardens in the prairie provinces. Moist, well drained soil is best. A northeastern slope is recommended for dry land gardens. Southern slopes will give earlier strawberries but moisture evaporation of soil may be excessive. The soil must be rich and free from grass and weeds. A heavy application of manure may be applied in the autumn and ploughed 8 to 10 inches deep, if the soil is not already fertile.

The soil is worked thoroughly in the spring before planting strawberries. Late April or early May usually is preferable, although fall planting, in mid-August, may be successful also. The roots of the plants are spread out in a cavity made by spade or other implement, and then the soil is firmed against the roots. The depth must be such that the middle of the crown is even with the surface after the soil has settled. The plants may be protected by moist sacking to prevent drying out while planting.

THE "matted row" system is recommended for Western Canada. Rows are four feet apart and the plants are placed 1½ feet apart in the row. The runners are allowed to set new plants six or eight inches apart until a matted row is formed about two feet wide. It is important to prune out runners which form nearer than six or eight inches to another plant.

Cultivation is important. The soil is worked fairly deeply, and close to the plants, the first month, but care should be taken not to cover the plants. After the first month, cultivation is not deeper than two inches, but is continued until fall.

Flowers are removed the first year, except with everbearing varieties (such as Gem, Sparta, Wayzata) on which flowers may be left after early July. A late crop of berries may thus be produced the first season from the everbearing varieties.

Only one or two crops are taken off a patch, in the prairie provinces. For example, strawberries planted this spring may yield a late crop this year, followed by a good crop next year, after which the plot is broken up. It is well to plant a new plot each year

in order to have a fresh plantation coming on.

Ripe strawberries may be protected from birds by spreading cheesecloth over the rows or by erecting a ceiling guard of one-inch chicken wire.

The plants should be protected from frost, from about the middle of October to the first of May, by a mulch of clean straw or coarse hay.

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THIS YEAR SAVE TIME AND MONEY

Now is the time to paint your home and farm buildings to protect them and improve their appearance and value. Let Alox Pure Linseed Oils help you do a quicker, better looking, more economical and weather-resistant job. Whether you buy ready-mixed paints or mix them yourself, Alox Pure Linseed Oils will improve their effectiveness. Manufactured by the largest crushers of Linseed Oil in Western Canada.

For general Paint Jobs use Alox Pure Raw Linseed Oil for all colors.

For Quick-drying jobs use Alox Pure Boiled Linseed Oil for all colors except white.

And remember... Alox Pure Raw Linseed Oil is invaluable for medicinal purposes. Wise animal owners are never without it.

Recommended by Leading Paint Manufacturers. For sale at all leading Hardware Stores.

The Alberta Linseed Oil Co. Ltd.
MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

Make Your Good Management Pay



Raise Your Chicks with

BURNS'

VIGOR

① **CHICK STARTER**

② **CHICK GROWING P&M SUPPLEMENT**

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For the Results You Want!

R2991 RADIATOR — BODY — FENDER REPAIRS

VICTOR RADIATOR CO.

JACK MILLER — 209 Third Street West, CALGARY, ALTA.

"THE TRUTH ABOUT FLAX"

A NEW Book that shows how you can make Flax your most reliable Cash Crop. Written by men who have studied and know every phase of Flax production, it covers accurately and clearly all latest Flax developments including



- ★ CHOOSING THE FIELD
- ★ FLAX IN THE CROP ROTATION
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FLAX is a good Cash Crop for the Prairie Farmer!

A. Summach, Asquith, Sask. "The most profitable crop I have grown in my 38 years of farming experience was a crop of Royal Flax yielding 30 bushels to the acre."

H. B. Somerville, Hartney, Man. "We find flax a very profitable crop. Last year a field of 120 acres averaged 25 bushels per acre. Flax stands up to weather better than any other crop we have grown."

O. Colbons, Tilley, Alta. "I find flax does well on irrigated land. Last year with light cultivation and packing I got 35 bushels per acre. Land was never irrigated after seeding."

MAIL COUPON NOW!

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Winnipeg Man

Gentlemen: Please send me the new Flax Book "The Truth About FLAX."

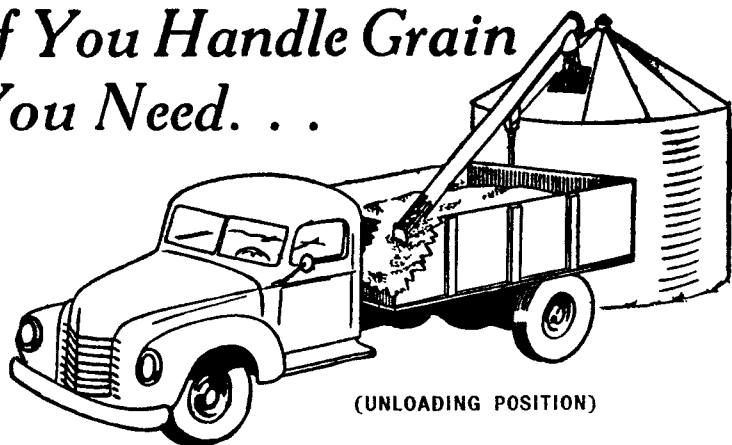
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All information contained in "The Truth About Flax" has been approved by the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Departments of Agriculture.

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You Need. . .*



(UNLOADING POSITION)

The RENN

Truck Grain Loader and Unloader

Users acclaim of the Renn Truck Grain Loader and Unloader has made it the choice of Canadian farmers and truck owners. They choose the Renn because its sturdy construction and fine engineering gives them trouble-free, efficient, economical grain handling . . . "When you get a Renn you get the best."

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PERFECTION MACHINE WORKS

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YOU GET QUICK RETURNS FROM FARM AND RANCH ADS.



LOANS TO FARMERS

In one Province a Commission recently set up to inquire into agricultural conditions reported:

"There are large numbers of very credit-worthy farmers who are unaware of the services the banks can render and consequently do not avail themselves of this source of credit."

This Bank has for over three-quarters of a century financed sound farming operations and is still ready to assist the undertakings of the farming community.

Discuss your needs with our local Manager. 676

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dehorning Adds To Value Of Commercial Cattle

By H. E. WILSON,
Dominion Experimental Station,
Lacombe, Alta.

THE annual loss to the cattle industry in Canada due to horns has been estimated at well over \$1,000,000. Dehorning of cattle is of great economic importance and is a matter to which every cattleman should give serious consideration. Horns on cattle not only make their handling more difficult, and are a source of danger to other cattle and to the cattleman, but they account for injuries, which, on dressed carcasses, can be seen as large bruises, necessitating trimming and loss.

The simplest, easiest, most humane and best way to dehorn is to use caustic potash when the animal is about ten days old. At that age the horns may be detected as small buttons or scurfs which are loosely attached to the skull. The caustic potash is sold in pencil form and is procurable at drug stores at small cost. In addition to the caustic potash, a pair of scissors, a small jar of vaseline and a cup of water are needed to perform the operation. This practice of dehorning the calves might not apply to range conditions

because of the time involved in the operation but it does apply on the average dairy or stock farm.

At the Lacombe station where a herd of purebred Shorthorn cattle is maintained, all female calves are dehorned with caustic potash at about ten days of age. First of all, the hair surrounding the young horn or button, covering an area of about two inches in diameter, is removed with scissors. To prevent the caustic from spreading to the surrounding skin or running into the eyes, a ring of vaseline is applied to the area immediately surrounding the horn button. Heavy brown paper is wrapped around the stick of caustic to prevent it burning the fingers.

After the skin is prepared, the end of the stick of caustic is dipped into the water to moisten it. The calf is then made secure and the moist stick of caustic potash is rubbed gently over each button, allowing a few minutes to elapse between rubbings. Rubbing is kept on until the skin ruptures and begins to bleed slightly, an indication that the button has been injured to such an extent that it will not develop further.

Calves should be kept separated from other calves while they are being treated and for a few days afterwards. If the caustic is used properly, a scab will form over the button and drop off a few days later, after which the wounds should be smeared over with vaseline.

"I'm seeding flax again,
John . . . thanks to your
tip last year."

"Good for you, Ed. You'll
have to agree it's a good
money-maker. Easy to
sell."



FLAX AN IMPORTANT CASH CROP

Grown best on prairie farms, easy to realize cash on, flax is a preferred crop with many resourceful farmers. Saleable any time. Grow flax for greater profits.

Re-cleaned flax (Bison type) for seeding
in two-bushel bags at \$3.10 per bushel,
sacked, f.o.b. our mill.

Order from the largest crushers of Linseed Oil in
Western Canada.

THE ALBERTA LINSEED OIL CO., LTD.
MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

Breeders' Notes

COMBAT BANG'S DISEASE

The Saskatchewan government plans to introduce soon a blood-testing policy for Bang's disease in cattle. Cattle will be tested at the owner's request, with suggested fees of \$1 each for the first five head and 50 cents for each additional animal. Cost of testing blood samples at the laboratory will be paid by the government. The necessary veterinary assistance will be provided in districts not served by a private veterinarian.

Two Holsteins — Lady Fayne Ormsby DeKol, owned by Colpitts Ranches, Calgary; and Aberlea Rosebud Hello, the property of R. P. Gibb, Edmonton — recently were classified as "excellent," the highest classification in the selective registration system.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada reports transfers of ownerships for the first three months of 1946 totalled 12,813, a 20 per cent increase over the corresponding period last year. New members since the first of the year numbered 374, bringing the total membership to over 10,000 for the first time in the association's history.

Robert Barnes, Springbank, Alta., has purchased the young Jersey bull, "Frasca Maries Journal", from J. J. Grauer and Sons, Eburne, B.C. The bull's sire and dam are both classified as "excellent".

Western Canada Guernsey class leaders in March: 365 days — "Barnetta Queenie's Pet", 14,161 pounds milk, 668 pounds fat, led the mature class, while her daughter, "Dora Anne", 10,641 of milk, 612 fat, led three-year-olds; both owned by H. S. Fryer, Milner, B.C.; four-year-old, "Aviator Queen Elizabeth", 8,021 pounds milk, 423 fat, owned by John

A. McKillop, Dauphin, Man.; two-year-old, "Sheila's Frances", 10,801 pounds milk, 417 fat, owned by Sunnyside Dairy Farm, Milner, B.C., which also had the leading mature cow on 305 days' test, "Richmond Susan", 13,249 of milk, 540 fat. Sherwood Farms, Eburne, B.C., owned "Richmond Virginia", leading three-year-old in the 305-day division, with 8,090 pounds milk, 393 of fat.

The latest lists issued show six sows from Alberta qualified for advanced registration: two owned by Alex Kennedy, Sangudo, and one each by J. M. Henderson, Red Deer; H. E. Pearson, Edmonton; P. J. Rock and Son, Drumheller, and C. Runte and Sons, Wetaskiwin. Percy G. Proctor, Primate, Sask., had one; while Manitoba was represented by two sows from Brandon Experimental Farm and one from J. W. Madge, Virden.

The four qualified boars from Western Canada were owned by Thos. E. Standring, Cochrane, Alta.; Melfort Sask., experimental station; Carl Robertson, St. Adolphe, Man.; Newton Sinclair, Elkhorn, Man. The breeders of these four boars were, respectively: Roy C. Marler, Bremner, Alta.; Geo. M. Huffman, Aberdeen, Sask.; Hooker Bros., Ormstown, Que.; Alex McPhail, Brandon. A boar owned by the experimental farm at Ottawa was bred by Brandon experimental farm.

The top-priced Aberdeen-Angus female at the Calgary Spring Show was "Riverbend Pride Fern", bred and exhibited by Riverbend Farm, Benalto, Alta., and sold to Harold E. Bowman, Roy, Washington, for \$535.

Camrose Shorthorn Breeders' Club elected Algar Lyseng, Camrose, president, and A. Ross of Duhamel, vice-president.

Success is Promised From 1945 Manitoba Experiment in Artificial Horse Breeding

DURING the season of 1945 the Manitoba and Dominion departments of agriculture jointly organized and carried on a project of horse breeding by artificial insemination. Two stallions, a Percheron and a Clydesdale, were obtained for the project and stationed at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon. A technician was engaged to inseminate mares on the owners' premises. The area served by the technician comprised approximately 4,000 square miles or a radius of about 30 miles in each direction from the Brandon Farm.

All mares to be inseminated were required to be nominated by the owner. During the season, 184 mares were nominated to be bred by artificial insemination; 107 of these for the Percheron stallion and 77 for the Clydesdale. Of the 107 mares nominated for the Percheron stallion, 66 were inseminated. Fifteen of these were inseminated twice, and four, three times. The remaining 41 mares that were nominated either failed to come in heat or were not reported by their owners when in heat. Of the 77 mares nominated for the Clydesdale stallion, 63 were inseminated, 30 were inseminated twice and 14 were inseminated three times. Fourteen mares were not reported by their owners for insemination. Reports received during the past winter indicate that a number of mares are with foal, but accurate information as to the success of the

project will not be known until later this season.

Several projects are in operation for cattle insemination, but this is the first artificial insemination project with horses carried on in Canada. As a means of efficient horse breeding at reduced cost, it looks promising, says a report from Dominion Experimental Farms, and plans are being made to continue the project in 1946.

VACCINATION VALUABLE

Dr. P. R. Talbot, Alberta Provincial Veterinarian, reminds farmers that vaccination is an important aid in the prevention of animal diseases. Such diseases as blackleg, hemorrhagic septicemia, equine encephalomyelitis (sleeping sickness) and Bang's disease, are preventable by vaccination, and all stockmen should see that their animals are protected before possibilities of outbreaks of disease occur during the spring months.

CONTROL OF THISTLES

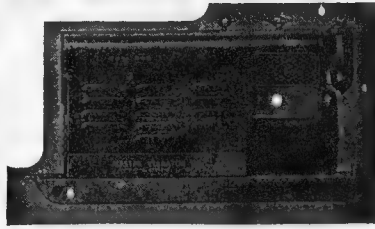
H. J. Mather, supervisor of soil conservation and weed control, has prepared an attractive circular on the thistle problem in Alberta. Both sow thistle and Canada thistle are dealt with, and the latest methods of control by cultivation, competitive crops and chemicals, are considered. Circular No. 76 may be had on request from the field crops branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

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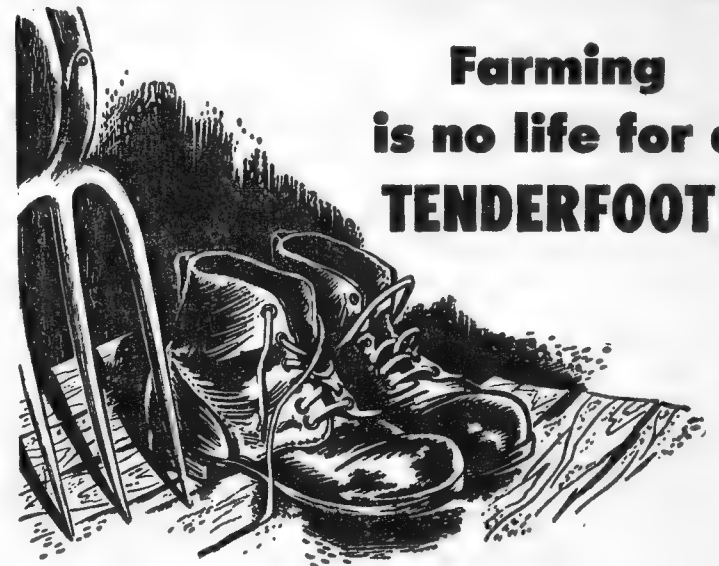
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The staple necessities of life have priority calls on our money and our efforts. Unnecessary spending at this time will bid up prices on everything that is still scarce and will serve only to devalue all our personal wealth and that of the nation.

The House of Seagram for many years has advocated moderation and now suggests its continued careful observance in these times.

Let *moderation* in all we do be the keynote for lasting stability.



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Handy Devices

By Courtesy of The Popular Mechanics Magazine



MASH FEEDER FOR BROODER HOUSE

Too often chicks are allowed to trample their mash and this is both wasteful and insanitary. Metal feeders like the one illustrated are not expensive to use providing they are cleaned and put away safely at the end of each brooding season. This one has adjustable legs to suit different ages of chicks, and it also has a revolving reel adjustable to several heights.

★ ★

DISCARDED HOE CUT DOWN TO MAKE WEEDING TOOL

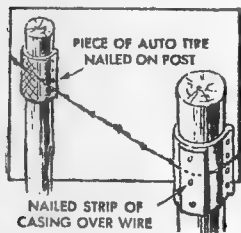
By cutting off the ends and truing the bottom edge of an old garden hoe, one man improvised a tool that was excellent for weeding between closely spaced rows of vegetables. Cutting can be done with a hacksaw or cold chisel. The lower edge of the hoe should be well sharpened for effective use.



★ ★

INSULATORS ON ELECTRIC FENCES

BECAUSE porcelain insulators for his electric fence were always being broken, one farmer found that old tire casings could be used to better advantage. Pieces were nailed around the post, as shown, and the wire was stretched tightly over the rubber. Then another, but narrower, strip was cut and nailed over the wire to hold it in place. The nails should be spaced so they do not come in contact with the wire and cause a short circuit.



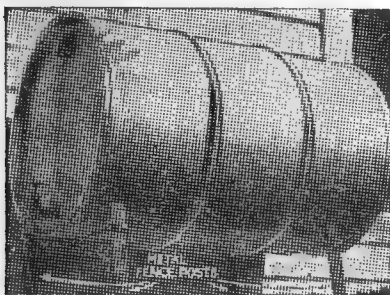
★ ★

BENDING MOULDING AROUND CURVES

WHEN laying quarter-round molding around the base of a curved object, a few closely spaced saw cuts in the molding will aid in bending it. After the molding has been nailed securely so that it will not spring, the cuts can be filled with putty. Painting will cover the saw marks completely.

★ ★

STAND TO SUPPORT OIL BARREL

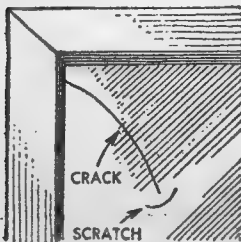


TEMPORARY stands for barrels and oil drums can be constructed quickly with four metal posts and two short lengths of chain for each stand. The posts are driven into the ground to the desired depth and the chains are bolted to the tops to form two slings. The drum rests between the four posts, supported by the chains.

★ ★

GROUND EDGE IMPROVES MATTOCK

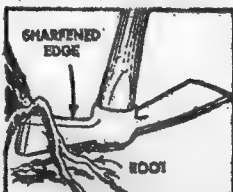
BY grinding the inner edge of the chopping blade to a sharp cutting edge all along its length, the usefulness and efficiency of a mattock is greatly increased. When the blade becomes wedged under a root, a quick upward pull will sever a small root and free the blade.



★ ★

CRACK IN WINDOW PANE CHECKED

IF a short crack appears in a window or door pane, you can prevent it from eventually extending across the glass by scoring short arcs on both sides of the glass near the end of the crack. Use a glass cutter to make the arcs and scribe them carefully, making them not over 1/2 inch in length.



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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA



SAME AS USUAL....

By A. L. O'FARRELL

IT was a great pity to undo such a hair-do. So Julia thought as she resolutely brushed out her curls and pinned them up again in the old style of three years ago. She had had her hair done especially for Tony, and now, especially for Tony, she had spoiled it all.

Too bad! For it did make her look older and she didn't want that at all because... Again her thoughts flew to Some-Girl-Over-There. Which was, of course, the whole trouble. If she hadn't been worrying about Some-Girl-Over-There she would still be wearing her hair in the new becoming style.

For Julia was afraid. Three years is a long time. Three years of war. Three years away from home. What had it done to Tony?

Well, suppose he HAD turned to some one in his loneliness, it would only be because he was homesick. But when he came back to Canada, to home and to her, if everything was just the same, happy and tranquil as it used to be, wouldn't he just naturally forget about anyone else? Why naturally!

And that was what gave her the idea. It was a weapon of defence, really, and Julia was grateful for it no matter how much she regretted her hair-do.

It was all quite simple. Tony was coming home after three years overseas. Home to the little dusty village on the north side of the railroad track. Home to the tiny cottage at the end of the street. Home to her.

And she, Julia, must be the same. She must wear the same colors and keep her hair in the nape of her neck the way Tony liked it. She must be as gay and casual as she had been in those days three years ago before the war had changed it all.

That was the idea. The more she thought about it, the better she liked it. Everything the same. Peace. Forgetting the war, and forgetting, she hoped, any other personality that might have crept into his life to displace her. Oh, yes, she was going to keep Tony. And she'd make him so happy he'd never want anyone else, not ever.

So she changed her hair-do.

One last glance in the mirror. A hasty tour of the pretty rooms to see that everything was just right. "Tony's coming home! Tony's coming home!" sang Julia's heart. "Tony's coming home! Tony's coming home!" purred the little car on the way to the station. "Tony's coming home! Tony's coming home!" whistled the train.

She was a little sorry to see such a crowd at the station. It seemed the whole village had turned out to welcome Tony. She knew he'd be pleased but he'd be embarrassed too, for he hated a fuss.

"Now, I must be casual," she kept telling herself. "I mustn't break down. Tony hates a scene. I must be just as usual—"

"Oh, Julia, aren't you thrilled?" some one was saying. "Isn't it won-

derful! Tony home after three years!"

"I'm so glad for you, Mrs. Cartwright—" this from Sally Holmes. Sally with her quiet voice and level gaze. Julia had always been a little jealous of Sally. Tony and Sally!

"Thank you," she said and felt a twinge of shame that her voice sounded so cold. But Tony was hers, all hers! Nobody should take him away from her. And he was coming home. Today. Now!

She sat in the car, looking lovely and aloof, trying to choke back her excitement. Her hands were wet with cold perspiration. Her heart thumped. Her stomach felt queer.

The train thundered in. The villagers swarmed around Tony. He laughed and shook hands and waved and called greetings. He looked thinner, older and he had a new poise, an assured manner that three years of war had given him.

Julia tried to swallow with her dry throat. She was trembling and the whole scene kept floating crazily before her eyes. Then she saw Tony shaking hands with Sally Holmes. Was he holding her hand a little longer than the others? After all, nothing could be gained by being TOO casual, Julia decided. She managed to give three quick little blasts of the car horn that had always been their signal to each other.

Tony turned quickly, waved and made his way to the car in a few long strides. Julia hoped she was smiling and looking casual and same as usual but she hardly realized that Tony was in the car until he leaned over her.

"Hi-yah!" he said softly and kissed her hard on the lips.

"Hi, yourself!" she replied tremulously and clung to him for a moment. Then she started the car. Thank heaven, she hadn't made a scene!

Tony settled back in the seat and mopped his brow. "Boy! Was that a mo!" he said feelingly.

"Sorry, dear, but I couldn't help it," Julia told him.

"Oh, it's O.K. Only it gives you quite a turn. Swell of them, though."

Tony sat smiling and craning his neck to see everything as they drove along. He didn't talk. Just looked. Julia attended to her driving. They climbed the hill and in a moment were at the end of the street. Julia stopped the car in front of the cottage.

"Lunch will be ready in a jiffy," she said gaily as she climbed out.

"Good! I'm starved." But he didn't act starved for food. He wandered about, looking at the garden, the flowers, the picket fence that needed paint. And when he came inside, he wandered about the rooms, just touching things, and looking, and smiling a little to himself.

Julia hustled around getting their lunch on and thought, "Yes, he is changed. I can't tell yet in what way, but he is. I wonder—"

And once more Some-Girl-Over-There began to haunt her.

They didn't talk much during the meal. Tony ate heartily, taking a second helping of everything, complimenting her on her cooking. Julia answered lightly, laughed and joked, "The only cooking I can compete with is army grub."

It was when he helped her with the dishes that she got the first glimpse of those three years of Tony's. He

(Continued on page 32)

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*Little drops of water will
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And jolly little handy hints help
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To prevent sliced bananas from turning black, dip each slice in citrus juice . . . grapefruit, orange or lemon.

And how about that bottle of salad or cooking oil? Did you put it away back on the shelf out of direct light? You'd better if you want it to retain its goodness.

Epsom salts isn't only an old-fashioned medicine . . . no, indeed, it is a laundry aid in preventing delicate fabrics from losing their colors. One teaspoonful of the salts to each gallon of water is about the right ratio.

Have you forgotten that a little spirits of camphor on a soft cloth is what you need when removing that white stain from the shiny table top?

If you have a few riced potatoes left from dinner, add them to a milk soup for the supper dish. So much tastier than ordinary sliced potatoes. You just try them and decide.

The commodity "borax" lends a sweetening influence if you give it a chance to act. Add a little to the water when boiling out the coffee pot. Then, too, did you ever try sprinkling a little dry borax in empty fruit jars before piling them away? Those who have tried that trick, like it.

"Let soup simmer slowly." That may sound like a tongue-twister to you, but it is also mighty fine advice. The old cooks used to word it, "soup boiled is soup spoiled . . ."

Speaking of soup . . . a neighbor of mine adds a little grated cheese to a thin soup dish. Just a little mind you, but it is tasty.

Did you want some help in removing the wallpaper from that plastered wall (that should never have been papered in the first place)? Well then add one heaping tablespoonful of salt petre to each gallon of hot water used. Have the water as hot as you can stand it.

I DON'T suppose there's any doubt the world will all get straightened out, although to most folks when and how is very far from clear right now. A lot of people make demand for peace and plenty out of hand. More food to eat, more clothes to wear, with time and money both to spare, while millions more can scarce contrive the means to keep themselves alive. You'd think that just plain common-sense would tell folks good times can't commence until the mess the war has made, and which is hardly yet surveyed, is all cleaned up that so a base for good times can be set in place.

Well now we farmers sow the seed to help to fill the world's need. That is the job that falls to us and on we go with little fuss. WE can't see any peace ahead till every mortal man is fed.

★ ★ ★
★ ★ ★

Country Diary

★ ★ ★
★ ★ ★

TRADITIONAL May-day was celebrated in Old England by rustic festivals of jollification—pageants, flowery processions, folk-singing, maypole dancing, with intervals for refreshments of cakes and ale, buns and milk, and finally the crowning of the chosen damsel with the right qualifications as Queen o' the May. In modern years May-day has been taken over in more prosaic fashion by labor unions, especially in Soviet Russia where the day is given up to huge parades and demonstrations by the masses of workers.

In our little world we are absorbed in Spring Exercise. Plowing for oats is in progress, and the sight of great plows riding along is always new, no matter how many springs of continuity. It is a bond between our ancestors and ourselves, something we who love the land have inherited. There is a fascination in the great shares shining like silver in the sun as the stubbled earth breaks into long dark ribbons.

It is crocus time too. The roadside and one end of the pasture are colored with the pride of spring. You can pick all you want of the lovely manure wildings, carry a hat-full home of the ones with long stalks to fill the green jars. Another treasure is the delicate ovens, which is formed of three—two groups comprising six faint dusky-rose petals springing on a fine thread-like stalk from a three-

leafed rosette growing flat and tight on the ground, usually among deep grass. It is thus called the "three-flowered ovens", and sometimes the "Trinity Flower". Not so prolific or abundant as the crocus, nor so easily seen as its head is shyly drooped only showing the green crown, it is nevertheless a dainty, tender flower with an air of innocence, bringing joy in its own beauty and the promise of further spring delights.

I see a pair of blackbirds dally apartment-hunting in a lively, hopeful and business-like way. Soon all the likely spots will be rented out and definitely settled in, and then watch for things happening.

The song of birds is the oldest symphony on earth. It begins early in the dawn, continues with variations at intervals throughout the day, until in the colored twilight it rejoices in the grand finale of a hymn of thanksgiving for special bird blessings—for sunshine, moist new green grass, for thick, fresh foliage that shelters nests and gives privacy from prying human eyes; for the abundance of grubs and worms, (unrationed) for a hungry family's feeding. It continues until the chirp of the last sleepy sparrow ends the day's music on a drowsy note.

Many people are gloomy about the state of the world, and it is understandable considering the turmoil among nations. But though the world may be falling to pieces, the soft, feathered breast of our spring robin is as brightly red as ever, and the sweet trilling of his enchanting song is still something to give new hope to the tired human heart.

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No more setting bread the night before when you're tired—no more disappointing failures because dough spoiled when the kitchen got too warm or too cold during the night. New, Fast Rising Royal Dry Yeast lets you finish up your whole baking in "hurry-up" time . . . during the day, when you

can watch the dough . . . and knead at the right time.

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MADE IN CANADA



HOMEMAKING and HOMEKEEPING

By BETTY BROWN

MY DEAR COUSIN JANEY, — These spring months seem to spell housecleaning, although many of today's efficient housekeepers practise housecleaning throughout the year, cleaning one room at a time every month, or less.

We finished our semi-annual housecleaning last week, and when I look back over it, I wonder if I have any hints that may be new to you. First of all we had the chimneys cleaned, also the stovepipes and inside of the range. We took down the heater, gave it a good oiling with a light lubricating oil, and stored it away for the summer.

Next we gathered up all the winter bedding, washed the blankets and quilts and put them all away, and washed and ironed the under pillow slips and the mattress covers ready to go on the beds again after housecleaning was completed.

You would be surprised at the number of unnecessary and no-longer-useful things we gathered up and cleared out of the house: old magazines, accumulated during the winter, which we bundled up to be sent away to lumber camps or hospitals, together with books which were worth reading but for which we have no room; mittens, old socks, old shoes; old clothes to be aired out-of-doors, washed, folded and sent away to some reliable charity or relief board; all these and many more we found in our model (?) home where we had thought nothing was ever out of place.

In attacking a room we began with the ceiling and walls, then the windows and floors. For painted wood, warm water and a mild soap is the best treatment. Be careful to wipe the surface dry with a clean cloth, wrung out of clean water. If the surface is not thoroughly dried it will streak. Soap should never be applied directly to paint. We make little rubbery balls for cleaning wallpaper. Take one large cup of flour, one tablespoon each of coal oil and salt, two tablespoons of ammonia and half a cup of warm water. Mix and boil until the flour is well cooked, stirring constantly. When cool enough to handle, knead and roll into little balls. Use these to clean your wallpaper as you would use a pencil eraser. For faded or dirty spots or stains on the wallpaper, we had saved some of the paper when the rooms were newly papered. These we placed in a sunny window until they were sufficiently faded to match what was on the wall. When these were pasted over the disfigurements, you would be surprised how fresh the old walls looked!

The walls and woodwork clean, we wiped all the pictures and hung them again, cleaned the window blinds with our wallpaper balls, hung the fresh curtains, polished or painted the floors and cleaned the rugs, and all was ready to move the freshly finished furniture back into place. I may add that before the actual upheaval of spring cleaning, we cleaned our cushions and re-covered them when necessary, went over all our bed and table linen and made notes of what needed replenishing or replacing.

We really should have purchased a new rug for the living room this spring, but as we hadn't money to buy the kind we desired, we decided to clean up the old one. The rug was badly faded, so we bought a few packets of dye—the colors on the rug. We made strong solutions of the dye

in several saucers, and with a small brush touched up each leaf or flower or design in the rug. Where the colors were very faint we tried some new shade for a change. Everyone admires our "new" rug.

Well, I must close now. In my next letter I hope to fulfil your request for some "different" recipes for picnic cookies. —BETTY.

Same As Usual

(Continued from page 30)

held the old blue willow cake-plate in his hands and looked at it a long moment. Then he said:

"Once, over there, I got to wondering about this darned plate. Tried to remember all these pictures in order. Funny what you'll get your mind on when you're just waiting. But you know, I got to worrying for fear this blamed thing would get broken before I got back to check up on the pictures! "Did you have them right?" asked Julia curiously.

"Sure!" he said, and went on polishing the plate with great care. Then he put it away himself as though he feared any other hands to touch it.

When the dishes were done he went out to the veranda. She heard him flop down onto the porch-swing, smelled the smoke of his cigarette, listened to him rattling his newspaper and it was all just like the old days. Only—different!

She finished tidying up. She washed her hands and powdered her nose. She fussed a moment with her curls. It was very quiet now on the veranda. Late afternoon sunshine warmed the streets where children called to each other at their play. The clock struck the hour noisily. A car passed the little cottage and buzzed on down the hill.

She went out to the veranda where Tony lay sprawled in the swing, fast asleep. He looked strangely defenceless and terribly dear. She stood gazing down at him, loving him. Loving him very much. And suddenly she knew that she wanted his happiness above all else. Even if it meant giving him up to Some-Girl-Over-There! "Mom! Mom!" Tony called in his sleep, like a small boy long ago.

"I'm here, son," Julia's voice was very gentle and she slipped her hand into his. She sat down in the chair beside the swing, still holding his hand and Tony, awake now, grinned sheepishly at her.

"Gosh! I thought I'd just dreamed it all again," he said.

"It's all true, dear, you're home," Julia assured him and Tony murmured, "You're glad, aren't you, Mom?" "Oh, so very glad, dear!"

"Sally's glad, too," he spoke with shy eagerness.

"Of course Sally is glad, too," and then Julia added generously, "Sally is a lovely girl, Tony."

"I know. Sally is special."

"You'll go over to see her, after awhile?" asked Julia a little anxiously.

Tony kissed her hand and tucked it under his cheek just like he used to do. "Sure!" he said but seemed in no particular hurry to leave her. "You know, you're the prettiest mother I ever had," he told her adoringly.

Julia laughed softly and her heart had no burden at all any more. Only a great, generous, sharing love. She loved Tony. She loved Sally. She was even a little sorry she didn't have to love Some-Girl-Over-There!

Suddenly she thought happily, "I can do my hair the new way tomorrow. I'm sure Tony will like it."



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● Look at those shelves stacked with a two months' supply of grand household soap... All you need to beat the soap shortage is Gillett's Lye and your used kitchen fats! In just twenty minutes by the clock you'll have 9 to 15 pounds of top-grade soap—for dishes, for laundry, for all your household tasks. Try making your own soap with Gillett's and see how easy it is!

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It cuts right through the grease on your cooking pans, clears stopped-up drains in a hurry. Even makes the outhouse-cleaning job quick and easy—half a can once a week destroys odor and contents completely.

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*Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of lye itself heats water.

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Learn all the ways Gillett's can save you hard work, time, and money. Handy tips on how to make soap, clear clogged drains, care for dairy equipment, clean the outhouse—how to lighten all kinds of chores with Gillett's Lye. Send to Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave. & Liberty St., Toronto, Ont., for your copy—it's FREE!

Home and School Gatherings Promote Good Citizenship

THE Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations has grown rapidly during the past year, to its present membership of approximately 6,700. Over 150 delegates from points across the province gathered at Olds just before Easter for the 15th annual convention. They partook of the fine dormitory life enjoyed by students who, a week earlier, had completed the winter term at the School of Agriculture, and this association of delegates between sessions contributed to the success of the convention.

G. F. Bruce, 11145 90th Ave., Edmonton, was re-elected president, and Mrs. N. S. Symons of Calgary, first vice-president. Honorary life president is Mrs. A. M. Curtis, Calgary, and honorary president is Hon. R. E. Ansley, minister of education.

While the big majority of delegates were women, possibly because spring work kept some men at home, nevertheless about 20 males attended. Furthermore, many locals reported they built up good attendance of men by having meetings in the evenings, by avoiding making dad always stay home with the children when the locals were held, and by other ingenious methods. This increasing masculine interest cheered Dr. S. R. Laycock, president of the Canadian Federation of Home and School, and professor of educational psychology at the University of Saskatchewan, who said he always felt fathers were parents too.

Fathers got further support from Dr. Laycock when he cautioned mothers against "wait-till-dad-comes-home-he'll-fix-you" discipline, which destroys good father-child relationships. Do not nag, ridicule or scold children, do not threaten them with punishment not to be carried out, or with "we won't love you any more" or "you won't go to Heaven" or "the bogeyman" or similar threats which tend to make a child feel insecure. The eminent psychologist advised spanking only as a very last resort, and never to punish in any way, in anger.

Discipline, according to Dr. Laycock, is a matter of living and working together in a group. The object of child discipline is to teach self-control and self-direction, and therefore external control should be avoided as much as possible, especially after the child is old enough to reason with.

It is important to understand child-nature. A child needs a feeling of being secure and loved, and some ways of contributing to this are for both parents to get along well with each other, to agree on discipline and to be consistent, to approve good actions as well as to oppose naughty ones, and to be fair at all times. Further, a child needs independence, and therefore must have opportunities to play and create. If curbed by taking away something he shouldn't have, something else can be substituted with which he may play freely. When the child grows into 'teen age, he wants his parents to be trusted friends rather than dictators, and he may be treated reasonably as a grown-up, the professor explains.

No child should be expected to be better than his parents, Dr. Laycock insists. For example, in a house where the wife considers her husband an animated pay cheque, or the husband considers his wife a glorified domestic servant, the children probably will not turn out very well either. Dr. Laycock wants to see more parenthood-training in high schools and more guidance to present-day parents.

A prime purpose of the home and

school associations is to give such guidance. Parents, teachers, church and community leaders meet in local groups, where they discuss ways and means of developing better homes, better schools and better communities. The provincial and national federations draw attention to useful literature which may be obtained and studied with reference to local conditions. A common method is to have a leader introduce a subject, after which it is discussed by the group—similar in small scale to the Olds convention, where speakers included such noted authorities as Dr. G. Fred McNally, retired deputy minister of education for Alberta, and Rev. Dr. F. S. Morley of Grace Presbyterian Church in Calgary, as well as Dr. Laycock. The keen and intelligent discussions by delegates at the convention were high tribute to the fine work the home and school associations are doing throughout the province and the country.

• • •

PLAN FOR GROWTH IN CHILDREN'S CLOTHES

If you are making clothing for fast-growing youngsters allow for the extra inches that may come before the garment is worn out.

Choose a pattern with fullness in the front and back, low neck and loose sleeves. This allows for comfort and room for free activity. Never make a garment too large and let the child grow into it.

Pleats or gathers across the front and back of small girls' dresses and low cut neck lines allow for plenty of action and growth. As much as 5 inches may be left for a hem. Slips may also have wide hems or be lengthened with a ruffle or embroidered edging. Overall type garments should be roomy for stooping, climbing, and other hard wear. Adjustable straps will make lengthening and shortening possible.

Small boys who wear their trousers buttoned to a blouse could have the blouse made longer and a wide hem turned on the bottom. This may be used as a stay for the buttons as well as length enough to move the buttons down.

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LALLEMAND'S REX

Quick-Rising Dry Yeast—at your grocer's

What every housewife
should know...

about SUGAR FOR CANNING



There is a world-wide shortage of sugar. Last year world sugar production was twenty-five percent below 1939. Reasons for the decrease are:

- Destruction of the sugar industries in Java and the Philippines.
- Shortages of labour and fertilizers in many sugar-producing countries.
- Last year's drought in the Caribbean area, especially Cuba.
- Damage to European sugar beet fields.

World sugar supplies are pooled for the benefit of the United Nations. Canada, the United States and Great Britain are allotted an equal share of sugar according to population. Available supplies must also be shared with other countries.

TEN POUNDS OF CANNING SUGAR PER PERSON

This year's canning sugar allowance is ten pounds per person—the same as last year. Instead of special canning sugar coupons, ten additional green "S" coupons are being made available for the purchase of canning sugar.

S8 to S12 inclusive become valid on May 2nd; S17 to S21 inclusive on July 4th. Each coupon is good for the purchase of one pound of sugar.

The ten "S" coupons for canning sugar are in addition to

the "S" coupons which regularly become valid each month for the purchase of sugar and preserves.

Those who do not wish to do home canning may use the extra coupons to buy commercially packed, jams, jellies, canned fruit, etc., or sugar to supplement the regular ration.

The ten "S" coupons for canning sugar need not be used immediately they become valid. You will be given ample notice of their expiry date.

THESE ARE YOUR "S" COUPONS FOR EXTRA SUGAR

VALID MAY 2



Any valid "S" Coupon, including those shown here, may be used to purchase sugar for canning, or the amount stated below of preserves.

The green "S" coupons S8 to S12 and S17 to S21 are in addition to the "S" coupons which regularly become valid each month for the purchase of sugar and preserves. They are validated to make available enough sugar for home canning or for other household uses.

"S" COUPON CALENDAR

4th April . . . S5	20th June . . S15 and S16
18th April . . S6 and S7	4th July . . . S17 to S21
2nd May . . . S8 to S12	18th July . . S22 and S23
16th May . . S13 and S14	15th August . S24 and S25

VALID JULY 4



ALTERNATIVE VALUE OF ALL "S" COUPONS

1 lb. of sugar OR 4 lbs. honey OR 2 lbs. honey butter OR 40 fl. oz. canned fruit	OR 24 fl. oz. jam, jelly, marmalade OR 4 lbs. maple sugar	OR 80 fl. oz. maple syrup until May 31, after May 31, 48 fl. oz.	OR 2 qts. molasses OR 30 fl. oz. blended table, cane or corn syrup
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AMOUNT OF SUGAR USED IN CANNING

Each housewife may use her canning sugar to fit the needs of her particular household. A common method is to allow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar for each quart sealer of canned fruit; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. sugar for each quart of jam or jelly.

SUGARLESS METHOD OF CANNING FRUIT

Many home economists recommend the sugarless method of canning fruit. Sugar can be added during the winter as the fruit is used. If you have not a copy already, write the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for "Wartime Canning" pamphlet.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

SUGAR IS SCARCE — USE IT SPARINGLY

CLIP THIS CALENDAR FOR READY REFERENCE

CLIP THIS CALENDAR FOR READY REFERENCE

SELECTED RECIPES

BOSTON CREAM PIE

- 1/2 cup butter
 1 cup sugar
 2 eggs, well beaten
 1 2/3 cups sifted flour
 2 teaspoons baking powder
 1/8 teaspoon salt
 1/2 cup milk
 1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix, using regular cake method. Bake in layer-cake pans 25 minutes at 375 deg. F. Use the following custard filling:

- 1/2 cup sugar
 2 1/2 tablespoons flour
 1 egg
 1 cup milk, scalded
 1 teaspoon vanilla
 Salt to taste

Combine sugar, flour and egg in top of double boiler and add scalded milk slowly. Stirring, cook 15 minutes. Add flavoring. Spread filling between layers. Sprinkle top with powdered sugar.

ICE-BOX COOKIES

- 1 1/2 cups all-purpose flour or
 1 3/4 cups pastry flour
 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
 1/4 teaspoon salt
 1/2 cup mild-flavored fat
 1/2 cup brown sugar
 1/4 teaspoon vanilla
 1 egg

Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt. Cream fat and sugar, then add vanilla and egg and mix well. Stir in flour mixture. Shape into roll about two inches in diameter. Wrap in waxed paper and chill thoroughly. Cut in 1/8-inch slices, place on a greased baking sheet and bake at 400° F. for about 8 minutes. Yield: 4 to 4 1/2 dozen cookies.

VARIATIONS:

1. Divide dough into three equal portions and add one of the following to each portion; chill and bake as directed.

- 1 square of unsweetened chocolate, grated
 1/4 cup finely chopped glace cherries
 1/4 cup finely chopped candied peel
 1/4 cup finely chopped nuts
 Few drops of green or red coloring

2. PINWHEELS—Divide dough in two portions adding color to one half and leaving the other plain. Roll each portion in a rectangle of equal size. Place one on top of the other and roll like a jelly roll. Chill, cut and bake as directed.

SHEPHERD SOUFFLE

- 1 cup left-over meat
 1 teaspoon minced onion
 2 tablespoons fat
 2 half-inch slices soft bread
 1 1/3 cups hot milk
 2 eggs
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1/4 teaspoon paprika
 1 cup thinly sliced cheese
 1 tablespoon fat
 1 tablespoon minced parsley

Put meat and onion through grinder. Panfry for 3 minutes with the two tablespoons fat. Arrange in bottom of baking dish. Break bread into small pieces. Cut cheese into small thin slices. Combine bread, cheese, beaten egg yolks and hot milk. Add remaining fat, parsley, salt and paprika. Let stand 20 minutes or until ready to bake. Then fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into baking dish over meat. Oven-poach in a moderate oven (350° F.) until set—about 45 minutes. Serves 4 to 5.

CHOCOLATE ICE-BOX CAKE

- 1/3 cup sugar
 1/4 cup cocoa
 1 teaspoon flour
 3 egg yolks
 2 cups hot milk
 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
 1/4 teaspoon salt
 3 egg whites
 2 cups dry cake or cookie crumbs

Mix together sugar, cocoa and flour. Beat egg yolks. Gradually stir sugar mixture into yolks and blend until smooth. Slowly add hot milk, stirring constantly. Cook over hot water until custard is thickened, about 10 minutes. Stir frequently. Remove from heat and add vanilla. Add salt to egg whites and beat until stiff. Fold into custard. Line a deep mould or loaf cake pan with waxed paper or lightly greased brown paper. Put cake crumbs in bottom of pan. Pour custard mixture on top. Chill thoroughly for 4 hours or longer before serving. Six servings.

DANISH FANCIES

- 4 tablespoons mild-flavored fat
 1/4 cup brown sugar
 1 egg yolk
 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
 1 1/2 tablespoons finely chopped mixed peel
 1 1/4 cups sifted pastry flour or
 1 cup plus 2 tablespoons all-purpose flour
 1 teaspoon baking powder
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1/4 cup chopped raisins
 1 slightly beaten egg white
 1/2 cup crushed corn or wheat flakes
 Jelly

Cream fat, gradually blend in brown sugar, then egg yolk, vanilla and mixed peel. Sift flour, baking powder and salt and add. Add raisins and combine well. Roll small pieces of dough into balls, dip in slightly beaten egg white and roll in crushed corn or wheat flakes. Place on a greased baking sheet and using a thimble or fingerstrip, make a deep depression in the centre of each ball. Bake in a moderately slow oven, 325° F., 20 to 25 minutes. Fill depressions with jelly or jam. Makes 15 to 18 small cakes.

BUTTERSCOTCH APPLE PIE

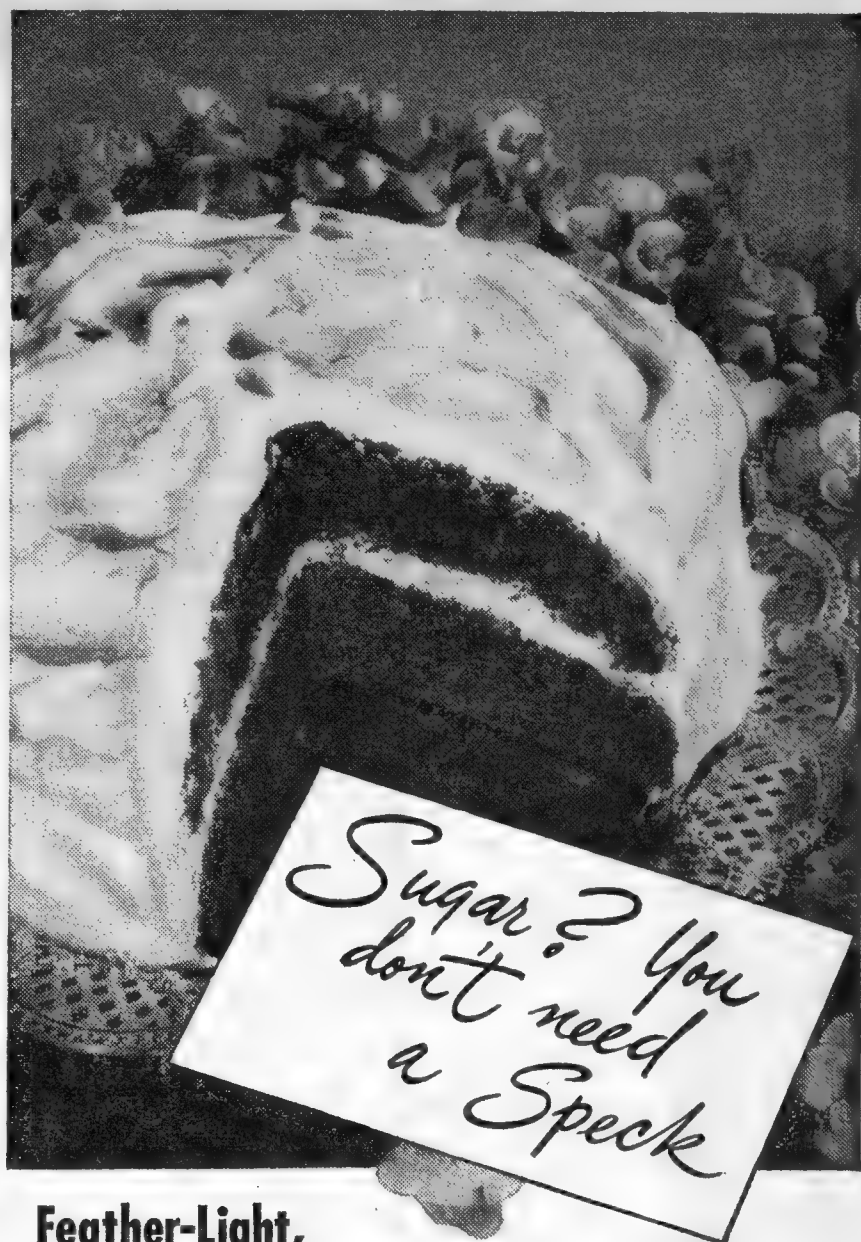
- 1/4 cup brown sugar
 1 deep, uncooked, 9-inch pie shell
 6 to 8 medium apples
 3 tablespoons brown sugar
 1 tablespoon butter
 1 tablespoon mild-flavored fat
 3 tablespoons flour
 1 cup milk

Sprinkle 1/4 cup brown sugar over the bottom of the uncooked pie shell. Peel apples and slice thinly; fill the pie shell, heaping apples slightly in the centre. Cream 3 tablespoons brown sugar with the fats and the flour until well blended. Crumble the mixture over the top of the apples. Pour the milk into the pie and bake in a hot oven, 400° F., until top is brown and apples are tender, about 45 minutes. Cool and serve.

MACARONI STUFFING

- 1 cup uncooked macaroni (cut in small pieces)
 1 small onion
 Salt and pepper to taste
 1/2 cup canned tomato pulp
 2 tablespoons chopped parsley (optional)

Cook macaroni in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and wash in cold water. Fry the chopped onion in a little fat and add to macaroni with other ingredients. Use as stuffing for chicken.



Feather-Light, Delicious Devil's Food Cake Made with MAGIC

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You *do* need Magic Baking Powder, though, to help give your cake the superfine texture... the full delicious flavor that makes your family say, "m-m, that's good!" 3 generations of Canadian homemakers have used Magic to assure perfect results in all baked dishes.

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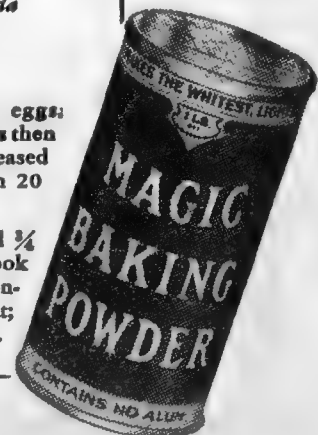
MAGIC DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1/2 cup shortening | 1 3/4 cups sifted all purpose flour |
| 1/2 cup molasses | 1 tsp. vanilla |
| 2 eggs, well beaten | 1/2 tsp. Magic Baking Soda |
| 2 sqs. unsweetened chocolate, melted | 1/2 tsp. salt |
| | 1 cup milk |
| | 1 1/2 tps. Magic Baking Powder |

Cream shortening then beat in molasses and eggs. Stir in chocolate and vanilla. Sift dry ingredients then add alternately with the milk. Bake in 2 greased and floured 8" layer cake pans in 350° F. oven 20 min. or until done.

SUGARLESS ICING: Combine 1 egg white and 3/4 cup corn syrup in top of double boiler. Cook over rapidly boiling water 7 min. beating continuously with egg beater. Remove from heat; beat until mixture stands in peaks. Frost cake.

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Highland Stock Farm, Accredited Herd, Chas. C. Matthews, Calgary, Alta.

Roy Ballhorn, Accredited Herd, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Jerseys

Huntington Farm, Accredited Herd, Purebred Land and Water Fowl, W. J. Pickard, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

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Heavy Breed Cockerels 9.00
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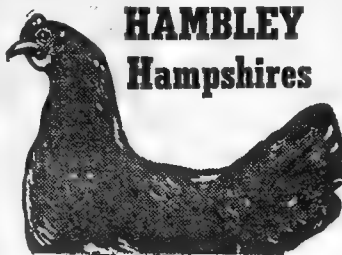
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New Hampshires—the breed that is sweeping the West. 1944 Government figures showed 56% of all chicks hatched in B.C. were Hampshires. 1945 figures show Alberta Hampshires leading all breeds. Saskatchewan and Manitoba coming along strong. Why? There must be reasons. Here's what thousands of farmers have discovered about Hampshires over the years

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Reduced Prices Effective May 27					
Hambley Special			Approved		
100	50	25	100	50	25
15.75	8.35	4.45	N. Hamps.	14.25	7.60
27.00	14.00	7.25	N.H. Pull.	24.00	12.50
11.00	6.00	3.25	N.H. Ckls.	10.00	5.50
15.75	8.35	4.45	B. Rocks	14.25	7.60
27.00	14.00	7.25	B.R. Pull.	24.00	12.50

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Reduced Prices Effective May 17					
16.00	8.50	4.25	N. Hamps.	15.00	8.00
26.00	13.50	6.75	N.H. Pull.	24.00	12.50
10.00	5.50	3.00	N.H. Ckls.	9.00	5.00
16.00	8.50	4.25	B. Rocks	15.00	8.00
26.00	13.50	6.75	B.R. Pull.	24.00	12.50

F.O.B. ABBOTSFORD, B.C.

Reduced Prices Effective May 17					
16.00	8.50	4.25	N. Hamps.	14.00	7.50
28.00	14.50	7.25	N.H. Pull.	26.00	13.50
10.00	5.50	2.75	N.H. Ckls.	8.00	4.50

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Regina "RR" Approved			Regina Approved		
100	50	25	100	50	25
15.75	8.35	4.45	N. Hamps.	14.25	7.60
27.00	14.00	7.25	N.H. Pull.	24.00	12.50
11.00	6.00	3.25	N.H. Ckls.	10.00	5.50
15.75	8.35	4.45	B. Rocks	14.25	7.60
27.00	14.00	7.25	B.R. Pull.	24.00	12.50

Gtd. 100% Live Arr. Pullets 96% Acc.

Regina Special Mating Approved from Pedigreed Sired Matings.

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REGINA 1757 HALIFAX ST. SASK.

PRINGLE Quality Chicks FOR MAY AND JUNE



Consistent quality and careful selection of breeding stock counts—and again this season orders for Pringle quality chicks have broken all records. To avoid disappointment we strongly advise all who want May or June delivery to place their orders without delay.

1946 ALBERTA CHICK PRICES

Per 100—May 18th to End of Season.

	R.O.P. Sired	Approved
W. Leghorns	\$14.00	
Leghorn Pullets	28.00	
N. Hamps., Rocks & Reds	16.00	15.00
N.H., Rocks & Red Pullets	26.00	24.00
Leghorn Cockerels	3.00	
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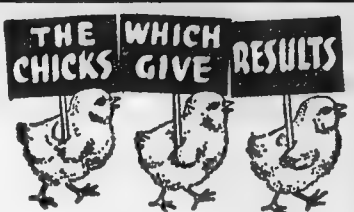
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We must help feed a hungry world

A serious shortage of food in certain areas of the world was expected, but crop failures in many areas, and lack of distribution facilities, seeds, and tools in others created a food shortage of alarming proportions. Only immediate deliveries of staple foods can sustain the hungry millions.

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Since 1939, our per capita record of food exports has exceeded that of any other country. Food production has soared. Canadians have eaten well in spite of war. Today, the seriousness of the world's food situation calls for even greater efforts. We can increase our food shipments and still have enough for our needs.

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We can ship more WHEAT, FLOUR, MEATS, CHEESE and EGGS if as great quantities as possible are made available for shipment during the next four months.

PRODUCERS! — DELIVER TO MARKET.

CONSUMERS! — BUY LESS OF THESE FOODS — BUY ONLY FOR IMMEDIATE NEEDS—WASTE NOTHING—PLANT A GARDEN—SUBSTITUTE VEGETABLES FOR AS MANY OF THESE VITAL FOODS AS YOU CAN.

This will increase supplies at storage depots, thus freeing additional needed foods for the world's hungry. There can be no permanent prosperity for us . . . or anyone . . . while hunger and despair afflict large areas of the world.

Share with the hungry!

Food Information Committee
of
THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

JUNIOR CLUB PRIZES

Farm boys' and girls' clubs are being encouraged to grow plots of cultivated grass and hay crops. The Saskatchewan agriculture department is providing seed at cost and is offering prizes of \$7 for Class A plots, \$5 for Class B and \$3 for Class C. The plots which must be approximately two acres in size, will be judged by the district agricultural representative in 1947.

...

Edmonton Plant Now Packing Horsemeat

Production has started at the Edmonton Co-operative Horse Marketing Association plant, the first three carloads of pickled horsemeat were shipped to Belgium late in April and continued steady shipments are planned by the management.

The bulk of the 1,000 tons of horsemeat sent to Belgium from Western Canada has gone from the Swift Current plant of the association which also recently shipped 3,000 cans of horsemeat and gravy, the first to be forwarded under a contract with UNRRA.

...

Wool Growers Form National Committee

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., at its annual meeting in Toronto, set up a Canadian national committee to deal with national wool programs and problems. It is to consist of representatives of the Canadian sheep breeders' board, provincial purebred breeders, co-operative wool growers and commercial breeders.

Directors of Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers include Hugh Gilmour, Brandon; George Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.; C. Kimber, Abbey, Sask.; J. Rushton, Rocanville, Sask.; Chris. Jensen, Magrath, Alta.; John Wilson, Innisfail, Alta.; G. C. Hay, Kamloops, B.C.

...

CHRISTENSEN RESIGNS

C. E. Christensen has resigned as general manager of the Alberta Poultry Producers Ltd. and Alberta Poultry Marketers Ltd. and as Danish vice-consul for Northern Alberta. He was a member of the provincial co-operative advisory committee and a former manager of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool. Owing to ill health, he plans to go to the United States.

...

Fodder-Feeder Co-operative Planned

The agricultural society at Smeaton, Sask., 50 miles east of Prince Albert, has decided to establish a fodder-feeder-processing co-operative. The principal purposes are to encourage and improve the marketing of hay, grain and livestock from the district through the establishment of central facilities for livestock feeding and fodder storage. This would give greater diversification in the area which to date has been dependent largely on alfalfa and other forage crop seed production. Cleaning and marketing of peas is another possible project of the proposed co-operative. Feeder livestock may also be shipped in from Prince Albert, from time to time.

V. King and C. Slade, of Smeaton, are chairman and secretary-treasurer respectively, of the provisional board of 11 which is proceeding with organization activities.

Fruits and Vegetables Require Careful Freezing in Lockers

FRUITS and vegetables were much more difficult to freeze successfully, than meats, P. D. Hargrave, superintendent of the Brooks horticultural station, told the locker plant operators' association at the annual meeting at Calgary. Thawing and cooking must be timed properly and the products must be of the best quality. Extensive work had been done in selecting the best varieties for locker storage—and variety was most important. Peas, rhubarb, asparagus, spinach and broccoli were the five best locker vegetables. Beans, carrots, cauliflower and corn could be handled successfully. Strawberries and raspberries were ideal fruits for freezing. With other fruits the variety was all-important, Mr. Hargrave said.

Another speaker, Miss Norma Hogg, district home economist at Calgary, warned operators against poor commercially frozen produce. Such foods were harming the locker business.

D. H. McCallum, provincial Dairy commissioner, said his office had enquiries every day regarding the establishment of plants. No licenses were granted where adequate facilities already existed. Cheap electric power, and prospects for rental of at least 150 lockers, were desirable factors. Cost to construct and equip a modern, 300-locker plant was about \$40 per locker. The plant and contents must be fully insured. Provincial license fee was \$15 to \$25, depending on size.

The best cold-storage locker plant in Alberta in 1945 was operated by W. Jensen, of Strathmore, it was decided. Honorable mention was made of Granum Meat Market, Taber Frozen Food Locker Service and Magrath Co-operative Association. Judging was done by F. W. Wood, supervisor of the plants for the department of agriculture, on the basis of such standards as appearance, sanitation, equipment, record-keeping, wrapping.

...

E.I.D. Will Promote Industrial Development

A SUCCESSFUL 1945 for the Eastern Irrigation District at Brooks, Alta., was shown in the annual report. Operations showed a surplus of \$8,373, and investments were increased by \$111,619. One horse sale and two cattle auctions sponsored by the E.I.D. grossed \$169,114. Over half of the farmers in the district now have title to their land.

The board decided to grant \$10,000 for the encouragement of new industries to the district. This followed the expenditure of \$5,000 last year with good results.

...

P. M. Sauder Manages Big Irrigation Project

P. M. Sauder, manager of the Western Irrigation District with headquarters at Strathmore, has been appointed manager of the St. Mary-Milk River development, the former Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co. projects at Lethbridge, which was recently taken over by the Alberta government. He will continue his duties at Strathmore as well.

Assistant manager of the southern project will be George S. Brown, who manages the scheme for the C.P.R. which operated it prior to the transfer.

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Farmers Opposed To Daylight Time

Representatives of the A.F.U., U.F.A., and Alberta Federation of Agriculture opposed daylight saving time, in a brief presented to the Edmonton city council. They maintained it would result in loss of revenue to farmers, especially in haying and harvesting time, and their children would suffer from lack of rest. It also would lead to confusion, unless adopted throughout Canada, they said.

The federal government left the decision to individual municipalities this year. Sports representatives in most cities have advocated the introduction of daylight time in order to give more time for outdoor recreation after office hours.

...

GOOD HORSE SALE

The Brooks, Alta., horse sale held on April 16 was the most successful ever held in that district. In all 135 animals were entered, bringing over \$8,300.

Highest price paid for a team was \$305 for a pair of bays purchased by H. Hummel of Calgary, from G. Grosfield of Duchess. H. Farr of Castor bought the highest-priced single animal from Archie A. Campbell for \$122.50.

...

IN addition to income tax concessions announced previously, United States will pay farmers a cash bonus of 30 cents a bushel on wheat delivered to the government by May 25. Domestic distribution of flour will be limited to 75 per cent of the amount of this time last year. Canada announced a further five million bushels of oats and 2,500,000 bushels of low-grade wheat were being made available immediately, by reducing reserve stocks below the safety level. Canada also proposed to the United States that both countries cancel commercial export permits for flour except in urgent cases. Britain was considering introduction of bread rationing. All this would only partly relieve desperate famine in Europe and Asia.

Good News for Rectal Sufferers

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THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD FARMERS' BULLETIN

SALES OF MAPLE SYRUP

The maximum prices at which a primary producer may sell any maple syrup to a processor or an industrial user is: 15 cents per pound for ungraded syrup; 17 cents for Canada Dark grade; 18 cents for Canada Medium grade; 19 cents for Canada Light grade; and 20 cents for Canada Fancy grade. For either graded or ungraded maple sugar loose-packed in bags or other containers at random (known as "farmer's run"), the price is 25 cents per pound. This represents an increase of two cents a pound in sales to a processor or industrial user, and three cents a pound on "farmer's run" prices. There will be no change in the retail price of either maple syrup or maple sugar to the consumer.

FARM MACHINERY

Effective April 13, maximum retail price ceilings for Canadian made farm machinery and parts were increased by twelve and one half percent. Board officials state that the increase granted, although less than half that requested by the industry, should mean that the supply of vitally needed farm implements will be produced to the maximum that labour and materials will permit.

TRANSIENT LABOUR

If you are in need of extra labour this year you will be faced with the problem of feeding them. Here is how to go about it. If you employ extra help for less than two weeks and intend to serve more than twelve meals, your local Ration Board, on application, will provide enough extra coupons to allow you to feed them without having to use your own coupons.

SEED POTATO PRICES

While ceiling prices are still the same for all varieties and grades of seed potatoes (Certified Seed, Foundation A and Foundation) as were in effect last year, the retailer's mark-up is slightly less, and varies throughout Canada according to transportation costs in each of the five zones.

PORK CARCASSES AND SIDES PRICES INCREASE

Effective April 1, domestic wholesale price ceilings on pork carcasses and sides show an increase of 2 1/4 cents per pound. The contract price for Wiltshire sides for the United Kingdom was raised from \$22.50 to \$25.00 per hundredweight, and the domestic increase will maintain the relationship between the domestic and export prices of pork.

BUTTER PRICES UP

As an incentive to greater production, on April 1 last, prices for creamery butter were brought more in line with those for other dairy products by an increase at all levels of four cents a pound in price. Prices for dairy butter and whey butter have been increased by the same amount.

LIFT REGULATIONS

Recent removals from ceiling controls, while not affecting many foods produced in Canada, do include hops; preserved horseradish; edible tree nuts (when not mixed with peanuts); barrelled fruits and berries when in brine or sulphured and including citrus skins and citron; Maraschino type cherries; candied or drained peels and citron; candied glace or drained fruits; spices and herbs (except pepper, mace and nutmeg); fruit juices (except citrus, pineapple, apple and grape juice); vegetable sauces (except tomato sauce and ketchup and chili sauce); pickles, including capers; popping corn; dietetic foods labelled and sold as such; potato chips; sunflower seeds packaged for sale as food; preserved peppers; canned beets, carrots and mushrooms, and various fish products.

Among other items are bleaches for household use; cleansing fluids, polishes for metal, silver, brass, glass and windows; used beer, wine and spirits bottles and used food jars and bottles.

SUGAR FOR CANNING

The first half of the ten-pound allotment of sugar for home canning will be available to consumers with the validating of sugar-preserves coupons S8 to S12 on May 2. Provision for the purchase of the second half of the allotment will be made on July 4, when five more sugar-preserves coupons, S17 to S21, will be available. These 10 coupons will be in addition to the regular "S" coupons valid monthly during May, June and July. There is no difference between the above-mentioned coupons and any other valid "S" coupon, and all of them are good for your purchases of sugar or a corresponding amount of preserves.

YELLOW PRESERVES COUPONS—NOT VALID

Maple syrup producers are warned against accepting yellow preserves coupons for maple syrup purchases. These were cancelled in 1945 and are no longer valid for making purchases of any preserves. The only coupons acceptable for purchasing preserves or maple products are valid "S" green coupons, or, pink unnumbered sugar coupons with the "Beaver" imprinted, and which are issued to the Armed Forces or on Temporary Ration Cards.

MAY RATION CALENDAR

	Butter	Meat	Sugar -Preserves
May 2.....	R-7	35	S8, S9, S10, S11, S12
May 9.....	—	36	—
May 16.....	R-8	37	S13, S14
May 23.....	R-9	38	—
May 30.....	—	39	—

For further particulars of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Complete Dispersal Sale

ENTIRE ACCREDITED HERD
OF

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

TUESDAY, JUNE 4th

1946

ALSO REGISTERED PERCHERON
HORSES, FARM MACHINERY, ETC.

Write for Catalogue

GREGORY BROS.

IRRICANA

ALBERTA





A CRUST OF BREAD...

That's all.

A single crust of bread for the whole day!

Unbelievable?

You cannot believe it because you have never seen the broken farms, the silent shells of factories and the empty shop windows of Europe... because you have never seen the barren lands of China and India, teeming with starving millions... and because, to you, a crust of bread seems so little.

Can we refuse to share when we have so much? Can we refuse to fill the hand that Canada is stretching to the hungry? A crust of bread, for those who are lucky enough to find that crust, is not enough.

Be glad we're sharing our food supply with a stricken world.

*Food will
win the Peace*

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Esso

the NEW GASOLINE

Now a new gasoline
is on sale at Imperial Oil
Service Stations everywhere
you travel. It is called ESSO—
and it is the finest non-premium-
priced gasoline ever sold by
Imperial Oil Limited.

MAKING GOOD A PROMISE—The day after the war ended, when gasoline restrictions were lifted, we announced that Imperial gasoline would quickly be restored to pre-war quality, and that eventually the quality would be improved to *exceed* pre-war standards. The first part of this promise was carried out all across Canada as rapidly as distribution could be effected—and now another important step forward has been made with the introduction of ESSO—the new gasoline replacing 3-Star.

ADVANCE IN QUALITY—This new gasoline ESSO has the highest anti-knock quality of any non-premium-priced gasoline ever sold by Imperial Oil dealers. It is on sale today side by side with our premium grade Esso Extra. It gives smoother performance, faster pick-up, more power on hills combined with quick starting, and great power. *Motorists who found it necessary to change to a premium grade gasoline during the war will find that this new gasoline,*

ESSO, gives all the performance qualities they desire in a gasoline AT A SAVING OF 2c PER GALLON.



at
IMPERIAL OIL DEALERS

Everywhere  in Canada.

Follows Prices

WIDESPREAD PROTEST was voiced by producers and feeders in both East and West when cattle prices dropped suddenly as much as a cent a pound in mid-April after the principal Canadian packing houses announced that they would cease paying more for cattle than the ceiling price for dressed beef permitted them to pay and still operate at a profit. Cattle deliveries to stockyards fell off sharply, at many points, to the lowest level in years, and meat shortages threatened a number of eastern centres.

Following a special meeting at Calgary of the western section of the Council of Canadian Beef Producers, Secretary Kenneth Coppock stated the council was not asking for removal of price ceilings or for higher ceilings at present. In view of world food shortages, its members did not condone a producers' strike. However, they called on the government to throttle the black market in beef immediately, and to give immediate consideration to the brief of its own agriculture department on the application of taxation to farmers. He said the section supported the Ontario Federation of Agriculture's request for a parliamentary committee to investigate agricultural production costs and prices so that a parity relationship could be established. He said there was no doubt packers had been forced to operate at a loss, in order to compete with black market purchasers.

The Ontario Beef Cattle Producers' Association had previously urged immediate removal of beef ceilings and advised farmers to withhold livestock pending satisfactory price adjustments. Ontario cattle producers and agricultural representatives urged the federal government to attempt to reopen the United States market to Canadian cattle.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board rejected requests for increased beef ceiling prices. The board claimed the beef shortage in many sections was "temporary, seasonal and local". While admitting some producers might have held back cattle in anti-

speculation of a price increase, the statement said if such an increase were granted prices of other products would have to follow and it was hard to say where the spiral would end.

Important Dates On The Calendar

- May 1 - 4 — Spring Horse Show, Calgary.
- May 8 - 11 — Light Horse Show, Edmonton.
- May 14—2nd Annual Gallinger Short-horn Sale, Edmonton.
- May 20 - 21 — Purebred and Fat Cattle Sale, North Battleford.
- May 27 - 28 — Cattle Sale, Lloydminster.
- May 30 — Cattle Sale, Lacombe.
- May 31 - June 1 — Saskatoon Fat Stock Show and Sale.
- June 6 - 13 — Alberta University Week for Farm Young People, Edmonton.
- June 7 - 8 — Fat Stock Show and Bull Sale, Prince Albert.
- June 8 — Annual Feeders' Day, University of Alberta.
- June 12 - 14—Western Stock Growers' Association Convention, Calgary.
- June 15 — Junior Calf Show and Sale, Drumheller.
- June 20 - 22 — Canadian Seed Growers' Association Annual Meeting, Winnipeg.

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Renown Mills Will Ship Flour Soon

The first shipment of flour from Renown Mills Ltd. will be enroute overseas by May 15, it is announced by the president, R. J. Pinchin. Renown Mills is the old Spillers mill in East Calgary, idle since 1933, which was purchased this spring by Copeland Flour Mills, Midland, Ont., and is now being renovated.

This 10-storey, \$3 million mill has a capacity of more than 2,500 barrels of flour a day and will provide some 100 tons daily of mill feeds—such as bran and shorts—for Alberta and British Columbia livestock feeders.

Tie Down That Soil!

WE have had a windy winter in Southern Alberta. It has been greatly appreciated by the ranchers, but farmers have watched a lot of poorly covered soil move.

The time is coming when we'll have to tie our soil down by more permanent methods. Stripping and trash cover help, and trash cover will always be necessary. But the day is coming when we'll have to go more largely to livestock with pasture and hay crops taking up more of our farms if we are to maintain soil fertility and keep the soil anchored.

Of course, livestock in this country is a matter of markets. Alberta sows between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 acres of wheat each year, and it's our main cash crop. Until livestock in one form or another, whether it be meat animals or dairy cattle, can find a ready market the year round we'll be stymied in undertaking the kind of permanent farming that our rich soil deserves.

But the time will come here as it has elsewhere. Time was when Minnesota grew 6,000,000 acres of wheat annually. Now livestock has displaced most of this and the Minnesota wheat crop is only 1,000,000 acres a year. Alfalfa, pastures, corn and other crops for livestock have displaced most of the wheat.

Until we reach that stage we must farm with all the trash possible on top. We must keep the soil covered. The nice black summerfallow looks nice, but the wind plays havoc with it. We must keep that in mind in every move on the farm or ranch. Tie down that soil or one of these days we'll be moving off the farm.—Lethbridge Weekly Herald.